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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,338—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1898.

"INSIST UPON HAVING"
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
"Largest Sale in the World."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	25th June.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	27th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,820	1st Aug. 1898,

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	12th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 190

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	23rd June.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 17, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO,

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA; Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saperito	5,000	19th July 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice.—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 2, 1898.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

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PACKAGES cleared through the Customs and forwarded to Destination, or Received for Shipment to any Port.

SMALL PARCELS despatched at Lowest Rates.

SUPPLIES of every Description obtained from England.

LIFE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCE effected, and all kinds of Agency Business transacted.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS,—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co;

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th June, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 23rd June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 28th June, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 1st July.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5t July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbeuge	30th June.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

TRADE MARK.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Infantry Cloaks,	52, 54, 56 in.	33 0	37 0
Cavalry "	52, 54, 56 in.	33 0	37 0
Inverness Capes,	52, 54, 56 in.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Superior,	52, 44, 56 in.	36 0	40 0
Syce's Capes,	30 in.	5 4	5 14
Do. do.	33 in.	5 12	6 8
Do. do.	36 in.	6 0	6 12

WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best quality, fitted with Brass Eyelets—		
Small size, 6 feet long by 3 feet broad	10 0	11 4
Medium size, 7 feet long by 4 1-2 feet broad	24 0	26 12
Large size, 8 feet long by 5 feet broad	30 0	33 8
Tanned Wigan, extra strong, fitted with Eyelets—		
6 feet long by 3 feet broad	8 0	9 0
6 feet long by 5 feet broad	11 8	13 0
8 feet long by 6 feet broad	16 8	18 8

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

ARE "THE BEST."

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GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, wouldbe entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.

New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
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All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

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E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	do.

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AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed……£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders……£3,000,694 Stg.

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The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896……£388,950,000 Stg.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

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Authorized Capital……£1,900,000 Stg.
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As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

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Messrs. KEMP & Co. make a speciality of Filters and carry an enormous Stock of *every reliable make* in addition to the *Standard*.

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

EASILY CLEANED.

QUICK IN ACTION.

MODERATE IN COST.

INEXPENSIVE TO RECHARGE

The "Standard" Water Filter is supplied in two sizes only, 1 gallon, Rs. 12 ; 2 gallons, Rs. 17-8, charged ready for use. These Filters effectually remove all impurities, germs, and microbes from water, and afford a certain protection from CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, TYPHOID, and other disease conveyed by contaminated water.

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It is hardly possible to over-estimate the value and importance of carefully compiled statistics of the Rainfall. The Farmer and Commercial Financier are deeply interested in the results of a probable dry or wet season influencing the various crops.

RAIN GAUGES.

5 inch Funnel with bottle in Japanned Tin Cylinder, and graduated Glass Measure.

Rs. 10 each.

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KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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packing and Postage extra.

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Salary Rs. 400 per mensem in addition to Board and Quarters.

Applications with qualification and references should be made to the SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 1st of July 1898.

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A DRY CIGAR AND A BOX OF MATCHES.

ALWAYS READY.

DRYING BOTTLES.

1 Quart	Rs. 2	each.
2 Quarts	" 3	"
4 "	" 5	"
7 "	" 7	"

These Bottles are warranted to preserve free from DAMP, INSECTS, or any climatic injury. All Goods of a perishable nature such as GLOVES, CUTLERY, FEATHERS, CHOCOLATE, FOODS, & VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds, and everything, which is subject to injury from Damp.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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THE FAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA, including Ceylon and Burmah. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Edited by W. T. BLANFORD, Medium 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUTTANJI BHICAJI KARANJAWALLA, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client MEMON AYOOB HAJI ABBA. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in, to or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise however are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived. All that piece of leasehold land, of which the original lessor was John Joseph Pereire, together with the chawls and buildings standing thereon situate on the west side of Parel or Chinchpoogli Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,576 2-9th square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 76 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Khoja Abu Baker and partly by the property of Poonja Ludha, on or towards the west by the water drain belonging to the property lately of Nowroji Nusserwanji Wadia but now of the trustees of the Jain community, on or towards the north by vacant ground of John Joseph Periere, and on or towards the south by the property lately of Nowroji Nassurwanji Wadia but now of the trustees of the Jain community, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 7662 and Street No. 1, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the late Joshi Bhimji Hunram and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ruttanji Bhicaji Karanjawalla—Dated this 22nd day of June, 1898.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Solicitors, High Court.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL OR WALKESHWAR ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Acution, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Soonabai, widow of the late Mr. Bomanjee Jijeebhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Ruttonbai, wife of Mr. Cowasjee Bhicajee. the following valuable landed property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenement, bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,377 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 310 and 672, new Nos. 2026 and 3020, old Survey No. 13, new Survey No. 27291, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 2510, 2511 and 2510 (2) Street Nos. 1 and 2 and 1 A, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Sorabjee Muncherjee Dhunjibhoy Readymoney, on the west by the property of the late Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naigamwalla, on the north by the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road aforesaid, and on the south by the sea-beach lying on the south coast side of the Malabar Point Road, and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, the solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, next to Sir Mungaldas' bungalow, the valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, sliding dining table for 30 persons, double almiras, iron bedsteads, harmonium, double door safe, China jars, black marble large clock with 2 side bronze horse figures, English perambulator on springs, porcelainware, glassware, table ornaments, etc., the property of CAVASJEE SHAPOORJEE MEHTA, ESQ.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Goolam Hoosein Amiroodin—

A large quantity of machinery of various descriptions, detailed particulars of which will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Dock Iron Works, advertised for Saturday, the 2nd proximo, is CANCELLED.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the surplus office furniture of Messrs. Edward Bates and Co., consisting of writing tables, chairs, pigeon-holes, cupboards, hanging punkhas, 2 iron safes on stand, copying press, typewriter, whatnots, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 chestnut Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.

The property of A H WADIA, Esq.—1 black waler, over 15 hands, going in single and double harness.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Morland Road, opposite Byculla Club, handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved drawing-room and household furniture, platedware, rich glass and crockery ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, Persian, Hyderabad and Cambay carpets, table and hanging kerosene lamps by Ditmar, books, poultry, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of H. J. B. HARGRAVE, Esq., Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, Attorneys for the 1st and 2nd defendants in Suit No. 304 of 1897, (Ruttonjee P Malegaumwalla vs. Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy Mehta and others), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 at p.m., on the premises, in pursuance of the decree in the above suit, dated the 16th day of December, 1897.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All the undivided moiety or half share of Rustomjee Nanabhoy Mehta, deceased, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or tenement and shop standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazaar Street and Goga Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 119 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, & registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 326, 326, and 326, new No. 5267, old Survey Nos. 302, 626, and 628 and new Survey No. 9028, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Parsee Bazaar Street, and partly by the property of Mathuradas Valji, on or towards the west partly by the property of Navazbai M. Billimoria and partly by that of D H Gaswalla, on or towards the south partly by the Todd or Goga Street and partly by the said property of Mathuradas Valji, and on or towards the north by the property of the said D H Gaswalla, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Parsee Bazaar Street No. 38, 40 and 42, and Goga Street No. 90, and Ward A Nos. 1549, 1715 (2), and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Rustomjee Nanabhoy Mehta, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of his executors.

For further information and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, the executor's Attorneys, at their office, 101, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned, at their office, Forbes and Medows Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry articles—

20 bales grey shirtings.
14 bales grey drill.
3 cases printed handkerchiefs.
2 cases white shirtings.

A quantity of sundry grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, such as shirtings, jacconets, prints, dhooties, lawns, dorias, &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1898.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

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WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
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RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
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Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

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RESERVES AND REST .... „ 15,35,485

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C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

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PAID UP CAPIAL .... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,660,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

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Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
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BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
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From June 1st to September 30th.
Please apply to MANAGER.

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THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs.
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First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 3-8
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion..........................	As. 8 per line.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line..............................	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

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Per Annum..................................	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p.c. 1 bon.	1,292 1-2 1,290
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£24¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	450
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	600xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,700
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	660
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	900
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	670
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	495
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	885
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	470
Daulla Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	540
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	570
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	550
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	500	500	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	470
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,000
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	605
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	200
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	650
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	22½
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	975
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2347 1-2
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	1.0
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	1975
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	390
Oriental	8,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	195
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	770xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs56	835
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2000
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	135
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	605
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	650
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	.	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	260	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	230
Bhownugger City Press Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Khandva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Manmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	370
Muttuar M	00	250		15	235
New Berar	00	600	00	dvd Rs15	577½
New Indian	4,000	125	...	dvd 16½	107½
Prince of Wales	130	600		20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	...	000	10	dvd Rs6½	1125

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvdRs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,927
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,485
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,185
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	300
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	183
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	184
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	165
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	1
Telephone Co.	19,200	251	100	dvdRs11	26 3-

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-5
China Leaf	"	24-3
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-6
Do. do., new	"	24-3
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	24-5
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-3
Sovereigns	"	15-2
Do. Dragons	"	15-1
Bar Silver 17	"	79-6
Do. 17½	"	79-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun-rises, 5h. 24m. Sun-sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 0-47m., 1-27a. Low water, 6-29m., 7-33a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK—The steamer Metis entered the dock on Monday and the steamers Madagascar, Irina and Simla yesterday, and the steamer Sobraon and barque Grosvenor left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Elleric, Obra, Asama and Ellora entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Barmida left it on Monday, and the steamers Lavernock, Kola, Singapore and Coromandel yesterday.

RANGERS RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game this evening at 5-15, sharp (wet) or fine.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a match against the Rangers this evening to commence 5-30. The following will represent Gymkhana:—Kemp, Vines, Fischer, MacCausland, Thornton, Scott Garwood, Moorey, Christee, Economos, Dodgson, Edie, Waller, Farewell, Turner.

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Mr. A. R. Drew, the third officer of the steamship Kilwa, has reported to the police that during his absence from the ship on the 19th instant, fifteen currency notes for Rs. 10 each were stolen from a writing desk in his cabin. The complainant's servant has absconded.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A NEW SERVANT.—Shivaji Lingoo, residing at Bazaar Road, Kamatipoora, reported to the police at 10 o'clock, yesterday, that a Ghati name unkown, who had been in his employ only for two days, disappeared at 5 o'clock that morning after committing theft of gold and silver buttons, a cap, a pair of boots, and some wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 68.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A COOLIE.—Cassum Joosub, a hawker in cutlery, residing at Abdul Rahiman Street, engaged a coolie near his residence to carry two boxes containing his wares on Monday morning. On reaching the Juma Musjid, the hawker turned round to see the coolie, who had been following him, and found him missing with the stock-in-trade, which the hawker valued at Rs. 100. The coolie is being searched for by the police.

PRAGUE EXHIBITION, 1898.—We are informed by Messrs. Samuel Fitze & Co., Bombay, who have been appointed sole agents for Messrs. Barnett & Foster, of London, the well-known manufacturers of ærated water plant, refrigerating machinery, soluble essences essential oils, and all accessories connected with the above, that at the Prague Exhibition, 1898 Messrs Barnett & Foster obtained the Gold Medal; highest award for soluble essences.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Slater, Ahmed Karim was charged by constable Brewin with stealing a purse containing some money belonging to Thomas De Souza, a cook in the employ of Mr. Quinn, of the Army and Navy Stores. Yesterday morning whilst the complainant was purchasing fish in the Crawford Market, the accused removed the purse from his pocket. The accused, who had three previous convictions against him was convicted and sentenced to nine month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE THROUGH ILLNESS.—A Coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Mustan Tank, on view of the body of Rubiabee, aged twenty-five years, wife of Sheik Ismail, a serang, residing at Hoozria Street. Deceased had been suffering from fever and bronchitis for the last twelve months and though she was medically attended, the condition of her health remained unchanged. She had been delirious for the last four days, and was found missing from home at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A search was made, and her dead body was found floating in the Mustan Tank. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

GAMBLING WITH THEIR MASTER'S MONEY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Manly charged Sulleman Cassum and fourteen other victoria drivers before Mr. W. Webb with gambling with cards and money in a hack victoria stable at Babulla Tank Road, on Saturday afternoon. It appears that accused used to obtain carriages on hire from the stable keeper, but they failed to pay it, as they squandered away the day's earning in gambling. A complaint was made to the police, who kept a watch on the stable, with the result that the above arrests were made. The accused were fined five rupees each.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under the direction of Herr Fredilis, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45—(weather permitting):—

March	For Crown and Country	Farban.
Medley Overture	Carnivalla	Williams.
The Song that Reached my Heart	Cornet Solo	Jordon.
Valse	Die Goldene Jugent	C. Fredilis.
Selection	Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan.
Characteristic Quick step	The Viceroy	Katzsustein.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL RESULT OF BOYISH CURIOSITY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Mustan Tank, touching the death of Krishna Gunnoo, a Hindu lad, aged ten years, residing with his parents in a chawl at Bellasis Road. On Monday morning the deceased after having partaken of his meal, went out to play with two other children of the chawl. After rambling about they all went to the steps of the Mustan Tank. Here deceased expressed a desire to see how much water there was in the tank, and to satisfy his curiosity he stepped down into the water. He went beyond his depth and soon disappeared. One of the children, a girl, named Soondri, ran home and informed the deceased's parents as to what had occurred. The parents repaired to the tank, and police arrived, and under the latter's direction a townsman dived in and brought the body out, life being extinct. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

A FEMALE THIEF AND RECEIVER OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott prosecuted Tai, a Hindu woman, employed as a sweeper in the Bombay Municipality, and Abdul Samad and Tyebji Jevaji, both Borahs, dealers in old iron, having their shops at Foras Road, charging the woman with theft of a small gas chandelier, valued at Rs. 40, the property of the family of the late Mr. Goverdhandass Permanandass, and the Borahs with receiving and retaining the stolen property. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the second accused. From the evidence adduced it appears that a few days ago one of the males, employed in a bungalow belonging to the complainant at Walkeshwar, removed the chandelier from the ceiling of the bungalow and took it into the compound to clean it at his leisure. The chandelier was subsequently found missing from the compound and a watch was kept to detect the thief. As a result of this, the first accused was seen lurking about the compound on Sunday last, and as she could not account for her presence there, she was arrested on suspicion and given in police custody. The woman then admitted her guilt, and took the police to the shops of the two Borahs, who on being questioned by the police produced broken pieces of the stolen chandelier. It was then ascertained that the woman after stealing the chandelier from the complainant's compound carried it to her house, where she broke it to pieces and then sold it piece meal to the Borah accused. This method was evidently adopted by her in order to avoid detection while disposing of the property. The woman on being questioned by the court pleaded guilty to the charge. On behalf of the second accused Mr Velinker contended that his client purchased the anticle not knowing that it was stolen, and that his honest intention could only be ascertained from the fact that he purchased the property at the rate of two annas per seer, which was the market rate of old iron, and that he never intended to make any hard profit out of the bargain. The third accused put forth a similar plea of innocense. His Worship in convicting the accused remarked that first accused, who was a sweeper, was not supposed to possess articles like a chandellier, and the second and third accused ought to have made enquiries before purchasing such things from her. The woman was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, while the Borahs were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, with an alterative of six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 11th June, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	—	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	46,588	37,956	8,632	...	71,566	...
Goods	1,31,409	98,568	32,841	...	2,78,198	...
Other earnings	8,052	2,638	5,414	...	59,886	..
Total for week	1,86,049	1,39,162	46,887	...	—	...
Aggregate	35,01,029	30,91,379	...	...	4,09,650	...

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

MURDER OF AN ALLEGED WIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. SAMALDAS ALIAS GHANASHAMDAS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, in April last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused admitted having caused the death of Lalita woman, but pleaded provocation. He said he came to know of her improper conduct about a week before the crime was committed. He said she was suspected because Bundesing, her supposed paramour came and sat with her till late at night, and she used to tell the accused to leave her. Supposing, said the Sessions Judge, that the accused and the deceased were intimate, the case was this that she preferred another man to him; that he went to her and made a request to her, in reply to which she spoke roughly to him, and that then he went and took up a hatchet and killed her. If he went intending to kill her if she did not accede to his request, he was, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, certainly guilty of murder. The Sessions Judge accepted the unanimous verdict of the jury that the accused was guilty of murder. The accused, in his petition to the High Court, said that he had married the deceased by "pat" ceremony. While he was living at Uran, he used to worship the deity of that place, to beg alms, and to maintain himself and his wife. The man Bundesing used to come every day to take flowers from the garden in the temple, and accused's wife came to form a criminal intimacy with him. He advised his wife not to comit sin in the temple while living with him; he told her that, owing to her conduct, people in the village were calling him names, and he felt ashamed to show his face to the people. She spoke to him very bad words; they were so bad that he could not bear them. He was enraged, and while deprived of his self-control, he lifted up a hatchet and went behind his wife to strike her with it on her back. But she turned round, and as she drew herself up, the hatchet struck her on her head, and blood came out. The blow was not given with the intention of killing her. The Sessions Judge thought it right to take into account the view of the jury that the provocation received by the accused should be held to mitigate the crime, though it was not of such a nature as would reduce the offence to culpable homecide. The accused was, therefore, sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

MURDER OF A WIFE'S PARAMOUR.

IMPERATRIX VS. HASAN WALAD BABAJI AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision, of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, in May last, found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced them to death. Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the first accused; Mr. R. V. Desai for the second accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

On the 10th March last, the deceased Bahiru bin Hari left his house and went to the field, taking the first accused's dinner with him. On the following morning, his wife Baja went to find him, and was not successful, and therefore returned home. On the following day, she heard her husband was in the well, and she saw her husband's corpse by the well, with the hands and feet tied up. There were marks of blows on the body, and the left ear was torn. The hands and feet were tied. There were also marks of blows from a stick on the head. Hasan and Jivan pleaded guilty and were sentenced to death. The third accused Bala bin Shiva, who pleaded not guilty, was tried for the crime. He had made a confession, but retracted it in the Sessions Court. It appeared from the first accused's confessions, which was corroborated by independent testimony, that he was told that the deceased had criminal intercourse with his wife, and was advised to take steps to kill him. At midnight that day, the second accused came and roused him (first accused,) and all the three accused began to beat the deceased who was sleeping near the first accused. They tied, hands, and the third accused carried him on his back. They carried him to a nimb tree in a field. They prodded him with sticks and found life was extinct. The second accused proposed to bury him in the nalla The third accused said they had no implements, and that they should throw him in the well. He then carried him on his back, and they got some rope, and tied his hands and feet, and threw him in the well. The third accused was found guilty, the first and second having pleaded guilty; and all three were sentenced to death.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of the pleaders, dismissed the appeals and confirmed the sentences of death.

NASIK SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THIS institution is now open and several cottages are available for poor Europeans, Hindus and other races. The climate of Nasik at this time of the year is very pleasant and the change from Bombay beneficial to most people.

The object of the charity is to provide accommodation on the healthy plains of the Deccan for poor women and children (of all races) who are in need of a change of climate, but whose circumstances do not admit of their taking a house or living at a Dak bungalow or hotel. The sanitarium is situated on high open land, in sight of Nasik Road station, adjoining the premises of the Tramway Company. It is about 5 miles from Nasik City and 4 1-2 from Deolali Camp. It consists of ten small cottages, each of which stands in a separate compound. Two of these cottages are available for Europeans, two for Parsees, three for Hindus, and three for other races. The accommodation consists of two living rooms and a nice verandah (which serves as a dining room), a bath room and a kitchen. In some of the cottages there is an additional room at the back for servants. The cottages are furnished in a simple manner with bedsteads, tables, chairs, mats, lamps, etc., and in some there is crockery, a bath and a meat-safe. Occupants must bring their own cooking pots, cutlery, bedding, etc., and supply themselves with everything they require in the way of food. The cottages will be let *free of rent* to eligible applicants, but a charge of Rs. 10 will be made for the ramosee, bheestie and halalcore services. This charge is reduced to Rs. 5 for poor Hindus. There is no objection to the occupants of a cottage being accompanied by a male relative. There are two excellent wells in the grounds, one of which will be reserved exclusively for Hindus, and provisions, including grain and good buffalo milk, can be obtained in the bazaar near the station. Europeans will find it convenient to make arrangements with the tradesmen, either in Nasik or Deolali Camp, to have their daily supplies sent out to them. Firewood and kerosine oil can be purchased from the ramosee in charge of the buildings. It must be borne in mind that the institution is a sanitarium for convalescents and not a hospital for sick people. No medical attendance will be provided, but, in the event of accidents, medical advice can be obtained either at Nasik or Deolali Camp. Forms of application can be obtained from the honorary secretaries at 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, who will gladly supply any further information as to the exact amount of furniture in each cottage, cost of railway ticket, time of the trains, names of tradesmen in Nasik and Deolali, &c. The application must be countersigned by some responsible person who is acquainted with the circumstances of the applicant.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB.

WE give below the programme of the Municipal Cricket Club which has now been in existence for the last eight years. The team comprises of some excellent players such as Daruvalla, Kaka, Kirtikar, Choukar etc., and it has been augumented this year by the addition of two good players, namely Tavaria and Reporter. During the past three years, this club has not known what defeat is, and there is no doubt that the eleven comprises of such excellent players who could face any team in Bombay. Last year they defeated the Bombay Gymkhana by 5 wickets and also defeated the Ralli Brothers Cricket Club, which comprised of Messrs Gagrat, Machlivalla, Writer etc., by 7 wickets and 60 runs.—The first match of the season was played last Saturday against the Army and Navy Cricket Club, and gave them a crushing defeat. This season this Cricket Club undoubtedly proves a strong opponent to the Local Clubs:—

June 25—Elphinstone C C
July 2—Y M C A C C
9—Elphinstone College Gymkhana
23—Parsi Gymkhana C C
30—Hindu Gymkhana C C
Aug 6—B B and C I Ry C C
9—} 10—} Presidency vs Parsees, Bombay
13—Marine Batallion C C
20—Parsi Gymkhana C C, Return
27—Bombay Gymkhana
Sept 3—B B and C I Ry C C, Return
10—Islam Gymkhana C C
24—Y M C A C C, Return

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrups. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. (Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. LAMB AND THE "MAHRATTA."

THE *Gujerati* comments on the reasons and objects Government had in mind in empowering District Magistrates to establish press committees: The editor of the *Mahratta* has succeeded in eliciting from Mr. Lamb, District Magistrate and Collector of Poona, an authoritative statement of the reasons and objects Government had in mind in empowering District Magistrates to establish press committees. It is announced for the first time that the weekly abstract compiled by the Reporter on the Native Press is in the opinion of Government lacking both in the rapidity and closeness of scrutiny to the desired extent. District Magistrates are, therefore, instructed to themselves arrange for the careful observation of the newspapers published in their districts. The Native Press is now to be watched more closely than before. But does this mean that the grievances or complaints which the native papers might ventilate will receive more prompt and careful attention? Or does it mean simply that a strong expression here and there will be taken notice of and its author taken to task for it? In what sense a press committee is to be an intermediary between the District Magistrate and the press of his district is not made clear.

THE PARSEE PEABODY.

The *Rast Goftar* calls Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., the Parsee Peabody in connection with the series of buildings raised by him at Tardeo near the Faikland Road bridge for the accommodation of poor but respectable Parsee families, and remarks: Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Murzban, the Parsee Peabody, has laid his co-religionists under yet a further debt of gratitude. The conception and subsequent organization of the scheme could not have cost Mr. Murzban as much time and trouble as he had to devote to the extraction by persuasion and perseverance of the necessary funds from the not over-much willing parties. It is not every body who can obtain funds to enable them to carry their pet schemes into execution. It requires a rare kind of thought reading and tact to accomplish the object, and if there is one Parsee more than another who possesses the necessary qualifications in an eminent degree, it is Mr. Murzban. We take it, therefore, that both the scheme and the money belong to Mr. Murzban, who has been the means of raising a small, though a happy and healthy colony of Parsees, within an easy distance from the town. He is a thrice blessed man: he is in the first place blessed by those whom he has afforded comfortable and sanitary residences at a nominal rent; in the second place by those whose money he has been the means of diverting to benevolent and noble purposes; and lastly by the community at large whom he has taught some very useful lessons in charity in its true and wider sense.

SHOOTING PASSES.

Regarding the recent order of the Commander-in-Chief in India about passes granted to soldiers for shooting expeditions, the *Rast Goftar* writes: The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army has none too soon promulgated an order in regard to the issuing of passes to soldiers bound on shooting expeditions. British soldiers are now warned that, if they are found shooting without a pass, or disobeying any rules on the subject, they will be severely punished and will be deprived of the privilege of shooting during the remainder of their Indian service; and it is stated that any breach of the rules will entail trial by court-martial for disobedience of orders, regardless of the previous good character of the offender. It cannot be denied that cases of soldiers indiscriminately shooting and murdering natives are now of frequent occurrence, and the scandal has necessarily become a topic of hot and angry controversy in all the Indian papers. The cases are multiplying in all parts of India, and one of their worst features is that in nine cases out of ten the culprits escape the penalty of the law. If there is one thing more than another which in this country widens the breach between the rulers and the ruled, it is the open injustice done in cases where European soldiers are tried for murdering the natives on slight and frivolous pretences.

The *Gujirati* remarks: The Commander-in-Chief has issued a general order to military officers reminding them of the Army Regulations, which make soldiers liable to severe punishment for shooting without a pass, to be deprived of the privilege of shooting during the remainder of their Indian service, and tried by court-martial for disobedience. It is a pity that these salutary rules have not been strictly enforced up to this time. The Commander-in-Chief says that short confinement or stopping the privilege of shooting for a few months is an inadequate punishment and insists that the offenders against the Army Regulations shall as a rule be brought to trial by court-martial and suitably punished. The officers are also informed that if they show undue leniency in dealing with these offences, they will incur His Excellency's grave displeasure. This is very satisfactory. Of course there is nothing new in this order. The existing Army Regulations are quite explicit on the point.

The *Indian Spectator* states: We are glad that the Commander-in-Chief has issued stringent instructions to enforce the regulations as to shooting passes to non-commissioned officers and men strictly in the future, and not make light of the infringements thereof. It is these infringements and the light punishments, awarded for them, of confinement to the barracks for a few days, or of prohibition for a time to shoot, which are at the root of those grave scandals of accidental shootings of natives or quarrels with villagers ending in blood-shed, which have, of late, become too common, and which are in no small degree undermining the popularity of British Rule. Henceforth, infringements of shooting regulations shall form subjects of enquiry before court-martials. If exemplary punishments are inflicted for them, it will not be long before one standing evil of the day will have been greatly minimized.

THE "PIONEER" ON THE NATIVE PRESS.

Reproducing the remarks of the *Pioneer* on a series of articles in the vernacular which had apppeared in the *Gujerati*, a Bombay weekly, the *Rast Goftar* says: In endorsing every word of the *Pioneer*, we say that the articles picked out by the writer from the vernacular columns of the *Gujerati* are not the worst of their kind. They are nothing compared to some of the most abusive and vulgar articles appearing in the paper against Government and their measures. We agree with the *Pioneer* that the articles in question are, if not worse, equally as bad as some of those for which the native editors were punished last year. Some of the native papers complain that the press of India has been gagged by the passing of the new law of sedition, but the licence in which some of these writers indulge, shows that either they totally disregard the law, or that the law is not sufficiently strong to deter them from pursuing such an objectionable course. Nothing short of a few more prosecutions under the new provisions of the Code will bring these writers to their senses.

The *Gujerati*, the paper in question, explains: The series of articles referred to by the Allahabad paper are a translation, more or less free, of the six masterly articles on the true aims and objects of the National Congress movement which that prince of Indian journalists, the late Mr. Robert Knight, wrote in the *Statesman* a few years ago. They were reproduced last year in its columns, and circulated in January last as a supplement to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* and the *Champion*. They were read by thousands at the time but do not seem to have attracted the notice of sedition-hunters. It would not be very difficult for us to spot out the persons who have supplied detached and distorted sentences to the *Pioneer* from our vernacular columns. We must, however, treat with absolute contempt such men as find delicious pleasure in the ignoble and cowardly game of stabbing people in the dark from a safe distance.

FUTURE PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION.

Touching the debate at a recent meeting of the Municipal Corporation on the resolution of Government relative to the future plague administration, the *Gujirati* observes: The importance of the discussion lies in the constitutional questons underlying the action of Government in creationg a new plague organization with the Municipal Commissoner at its head. Its constitutional position was lucidly explained by the Hon. Mr. Mehta in the light of the intimate knowledge he has of the complex provisions of the Municipal Act. His speech was refreshingly out-spoken. As he himself observed, though the Corporation acted with prudence at a time of a serious emergency by respectfully yielding to the arrangement proposed by Government, even though it happened to be illegal in some respects, time had now come to set matters right when a similar arrangement in a worse form was going to be forced upon the Corporation.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes rather imperiously: The Corporation is to be congratulated on the business-like manner in which it disposed of the two important matters submitted to it for consideration at its meeting on Thursday last. The first related to the recent substitution of our Plague Committee for another. In his usual forensic manner, Mr. Mehta pointed out that there was not a pin to choose between the defunct Committee and the resurrected body. Both were of a type; if at all, the new one which has been made to rise from the ashes of the old will prove every way worse. He pointed out the evils which are certain to arise from a Municipal Commissioner, dependent on the Corporation for supplies; and the same person as chairman of the Plague Committee and independent of the Corporation but dependent on the Government from whom he must receive his orders. Collision must at one stage or other inevitably occur. Moreover the honourable gentleman pointed out that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner and extra Deputy Commissioner was "absolutely illegal and contrary to law." The Corporation was convinced that Mr. Mehta had made out a very good and strong case against the Resolution and therefore cheerfully and with one mind agreed to the proposition which he moved. We dare say Lord Sandhurst's Government will give it that careful consideration which it deserves, if it is willing to avoid any serious conflict in the near furture on this important matter. The harmonious relations which His Excellency was able to establish should not once more be allowed to be disturbed. It should not be forgotten that when in its eager desire to allay popular indignation, Lord Sandhurst's Government proclaimed from the platform of the Town Hall that the Plague Committee will be abolished and that a new organisation every way satisfactory will be substituted, the public believed that Government would honourably and faithfully carry out its declared intentions. It is clear from the Resolution that it has not. In fact the Town Hall declaration, judged by the light of the Resolution, seems to us to have been devised to throw dust only in the eyes of the public. How can the public in future rely upon public declarations of the constituted authorities. This is another aspect of the same question which should not be forgotten by the public. The Corporation wisely refrained from referring to it. But if the Government reply is unsatisfactory, it may be taken for granted that it will crop up when the subject once more comes on for discussion. Let us, however, hope that learning wisdom by the bitter experience of the past the Government will do naught to bring collision with the Corporation, let alone the probable humiliation it may have to endure ultimately.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	19	38	21	88	22	75	19	45
Tuesday, June 21st	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Total	19	38	21	90	22	76	19	45
Total fall to June 21st, 1897	9	44	8	94	10	73	11	98
Total fall to June 21st, 1896	22	27	17	75	19	96	20	6

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	7	70
On Sunday, the 19th June	0	52
Total	8	22
Total fall up to 19th June	3	64

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF JUNE, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Pressure 8 A. M	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·285	S	3	109·6	81·0	46	...	2·28	+1·47
Sirsa	29·328	WSW	11	113·3	93·5	42	...	0·87	—0·22
Delhi	29·342	WNW	8	110·2	93·5	40	...	0·40	—1·06
Agra	29·358	SW	16	109·5	90·4	58	...	0·24	—0·93
Cawnpore	29·360	WSW	15	103·4	84·5	56	..	4·85	...
Allahabad	29·386	WSW	19	100·1	78·8	59	0·04	3·40	+0·85
Jhansi	29·436	SW	11	104·6	83·7	63	...	1·47	—0·70
Jacobabad	29·318	SE	4	120·5	86·5	47	...	..	...
Karachi	29·553	W	20	93·4	81·5	70	...	...	—0·10
Jeypore	29·445	SW	11	107·6	84·9	55	...	2·62	+1·50
Ajmere	29·469	W	17	104·9	80·0	63	...	0·70	—0·16
Deesa	29·573	WSW	25	104·4	81·0	70	..	0·31	—0·34
Ahmedabad	29·624	SW	4	92·2	79·1	78	..	5·79	...
Bhuj	29·578	W	32	96·8	81·4	67	...	0·67	—0·32
Rajkot	29·626	W	21	97·9	78·1	71	...	3·13	+0·75
Ghadechi	29·635	SW	5	95·1	77·8	72	...	9·01	...
Veraval	29·665	WSW	18	86·1	82·3	78	...	3·97	...
Neemuch	29·547	W	6	94·7	77·6	67	..	2·95	+1·19
Indore	29·608	W	11	88·7	74·1	81	...	5·48	+1·15
Saugor	29·512	W	6	91·8	76·1	77	...	5·35	+2·31
Jubbulpore	29·546	SW	8	88·4	75·0	78	...	1·87	—3·26
Hoshangabad	29·572	WSW	11	93·6	78·7	73	..	2·03	—2·73
Khandwa	29·618	W	16	91·2	79·1	67	...	2·22	—1·36
Raipur	29·577	SW	14	93·4	76·6	70	..	4·69	—0·05
Nagpur	29·612	WSW	15	94·2	74·1	74	...	6·08	+0·70
Amraoti	29·648	WSW	19	92·7	74·3	80	...	4·56	+0·57
Akola	29·638	W	14	94·9	75·8	67	...	4·14	+0·93
Surat	29·652	SW	11	86·6	77·1	77	0·10	12·07	+7·63
Malegaon	29·654	W	16	88·4	75·3	65	0·01	3·54	+2·19
Bombay	29·741	W	17	86·5	81·0	84	..	19·12	+7·44
Poona	29·731	WSW	23	85·5	72·0	71	...	4·84	+1·45
Ahmednagar	29·719	WSW	13	89·3	74·4	66	..	1·17	...
Aurangabad	29·662	SW	8	92·3	74·2	69	..	1·90	...
Sholapur	29·727	WSW	19	93·2	73·0	58	...	1·72	—2·18
Ratnagiri	29·765	W	8	85·9	80·4	79	..	41·08	+19·04
Belgaum	29·783	WSW	26	77·2	67·3	90	0·14	10·04	+4·91
Goa	29·835	NW	11	87·0	76·4	83	1·07	24·24	...
Karwar	29·794	WSW	6	85·7	80·0	82	0·03	36·59	+9·91
Mangalore	29·815	WSW	2	79·8	74·4	83	0·53	34·11	+7·95
Calicut	29·879	W	4	80·7	74·5	94	0·62	29·34	+3·70
Cochin	29·867	W	L	83·9	75·6	84	0·11	27·45	+7·31
Bangalore	29·818	WSW	14	79·2	66·3	86	..	1·39	—1·49
Secunderabad	29·706	W	17	91·6	74·0	63	0·12	4·22	+0·89
Masulipatam	29·689	NW	19	101·2	82·0	68	...	6·63	+2·78
Bellary	29·774	W	12	90·2	75·2	48	...	1·31	+0·05
Cuddapah	29·765	W	L	96·1	80·9	66	..	0·39	—2·30
Madras	29·752	WSW	9	102·5	83·5	51	..	1·88	+0·34
Coimbatore	29·829	W	5	88·4	72·6	78	...	0·78	—0·33
Trichinopoly	29·80	W	7	101·6	79·3	58	...	0·08	—0·84
Negapatam	29·794	WSW	9	100·5	76·4	52	..	0·49	—0·69
Colombo	29·858	WSW	10	87·0	80·0	77	0·02	10·25	+4·17
Aden	29·674	SE	8	95·3	81·8	66	...	...	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·30 (19·99); G T H=0·02 (22·64); St G H=0·01 (22·76); C P=0·00 (19·12).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly over nearly the whole country, and the force has been strong to a gale at Agra, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 40 miles an hour at Bhuj, 38 at Rajkot, 30 at Neemuch, 24 at Malegaon and Allahabad, 20 at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, and Nagpur, and 18 at Agra, Indore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Ahmednagar and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is 5° to 9° in excess of the normal in the Punjab and at Agra, Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, and Masulipatam, and the minimum from 9 to 10° in excess at Delhi and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 120° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in the Punjab North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley and at Ajmere and Neemuch, where they are clear. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Goa (1·07"), light to moderate showers at Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin, and a few drops at Allahabad, Surat, Malegaon, Karwar, Secunderabad and Colombo. The monsoon gradient is about normal on the Malabar Coast and three-fourths of its average steepness between Bombay and Karwar, thereby indicating that the monsoon is rather weak on the West Coast, and local showers only are likely at present. The Colombo and Aden observations show that the monsoon is blowing fresh to strong in the Arabian Sea.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

Tuesday: The barometer has fallen in parts of Bengal and Burma and generally risen elsewhere. Pressure is highest in Malabar, lowest in the Punjab and relatively low in North Bengal, and the pressure differences are exceptionally large. The storm in North Bengal has wholly disappeared. Variable light winds prevail in the Punjab and southerly winds in parts of Bengal and Burma, but elsewhere there is a massive westerly current of air blowing strongly or with the force of a gale. The mean temperature has fallen in Burma, been steady in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, and generally risen elsewhere. The heat is excessive over the coasts of the Peninsula and over North-West India, but is less than usual elsewhere. The greatest excess is ten degrees at Sirsa and the highest maximum is hundred and twenty and a half degrees at Jacobabad. Rain has fallen generally in Burma, Assam, East Bengal. North Bengal and Behar the moderately and general along the west coast, while elsewhere with exception of a few local showers the weather has been fine. Akyab reports the large fall of nearly fifteen inches, while Dhubri and Jalpaiguri report over six inches, Mymensing over four inches and Darjeeling and Dinajpur over two inches. The only even and moderate fall on the west coast is one inch at Marmagao.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 20th June, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·704
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	77·9
Relative humidity of Air	·837
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·7
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	467
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	19·12
" " year	19·45
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st inst.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,445 tons, Captain G Jacob, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Wilson Line s s Lorenzo, 2,031 tons, Captain H Wing, will sail to-day for Hull, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Algoa, 4,893 tons, Captain F Hansford, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo, and Mr Lawrence as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,931 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, (4th June), via Colombo, with a cargo of rice.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain A Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh, (10th June), with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, will sail to-day for Jeddah, etc, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE ship Andrina, 2,541 tons, Captain W S Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Colombo, (19th May), in ballast. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,564 tons, Captain J Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar (5th June,(via Seychelles with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,074 tons, Captain T A Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (17th May), via coast portss, with a general cargo, and Mr Mollison, Mr Phillips, and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrivedd in harbour on Monday night from Bahrein (9th June) via Karachi, with a general cargo, 114 cases opium, and the following passenger:—Mr Coulson, Mr Bream, Mrs Bradford, and two children, Miss Rogers and 30 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Stuart	1351	Ridgway		20-6	F M & Co
B	Bullionist	2196	Plummer	Marmagoa		F M & Co
B	Bq Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	21-6	H S Sidick
G	Naseri	912	Raffin	R S Ports	23-6	B & P S N Co
D	Nuddea	1944	Scott	Zanzibar		M M & Co
F	Duke of York	1972	Lang	Marseilles	21-6	J M & Co
H & J	H M S Magdala and Tenasserim		Fleet R N			R Navy
K	Bq Inglewood	597	Taylor	Cork	23-6	R Bros
L	Port Denison	2188	Newman	Amsterdam	25-6	W & A G & Co
L	Trelyon	1990	Blake			K N & Co
N	Whitefield	1569	Merton	Hull		W & A G & Co
O	Lorenzo	1230	Wing	Hull	22-6	F M & Co
P	Algoa	4897	Hansford	Antwerp	21-6	K N & Co
P	Cashmere	1965	Souter	R S Ports		H C Joosub
Q	Wissmann	286	Samlin	Zanzibar		C Dinshaw
R	Fall of Inversnaid	1702	Hedge	Dunkirk	23-6	W & A G & Co

30 Tons Crane—Metis

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Ponani	152	Ahmed	Bhownagar	21-6	Shpd & Co
Bahaduri	329	Ahmed	Karachi	21-6	Do
Satrunji	547	Budroo			Do
Indravati	513	Adam			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Kt Commander	2731	Durant	Antwerp		K N & Co
2	Algeria	2932	Craig	Marseilles	1-7	W & A G & Co
3	Singapore	2431	Pezzarillo	Genoa	21-6	F Balduino
5	Coromandel	3783	Tillard	China	22-6	P & O Co
6	Carthage	1893	Gadd	London	1-7	P & O S N Co
7	Aglaja	1173	Petris	Calcutta		A L S N Co
8	M Valeri	2648	Fellmer	China	23-6	A L S N Co
9	Calliope	1926	Fleetham	Liverpool		W & A G & Co
10	Aston Hall	2254	Meffee	Liverpool		K N & Co
12	Lismore	2277	Andrews	Dunkirk		F M & Co
15	Bengal	2732	Wibber	Aden	21-6	P & O S N Co
16	Paddington	2702	Jenkins	Liverpool	23-6	J M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Simla s	Robertson	Bahrein, June 9
21	Sirdhana s	Collins	Calcutta, May 17
	Warora s	Alexander	Zanzibar, June 5
	Andrina sp	Smith	Colombo, May 19
	Nowshera s	Stone	Rangoon, June 4
	Moshtari s	Clark	Busreh, June 10

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
21	Lavernock s	Jenkin	Dunkirk
	Coromandel s	Tillard	China
	Singapore s	Pizzarello	Genoa
	Kola s	Livingstone.	Karachi
	Sobraon s	Gosden	Liverpool
	Grosvenor bq	Brebner	Mauritius

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Naseri, Raffin, for Jeddah, etc.
" Algoa, Hansford, for Antwerp.
" Nevasa, Jacob, for Calcutta.
" Lorenzo, Wing, for Hull via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Moshtari, for Jeddah, etc,
" Nowshera, for Rangoon, etc,
" Warora, for Zanzibar, etc.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf.
" Nuddea, for Karachi and Aden.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Paddington s—1028 cwt wheat Latham and Co, 500 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 1000 cwt wheat Megjee Valubdas
Calliope s—34 bales cotton waste H E Bode and Sons, 1280 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers
Aston Hall s—357 cwt myrabollams N Futehally and Co, 42 bales wool B Hurbhum
Algeria s—62 bales wool J Kara

FOR LONDON

Carthage s—760 cwt mussoor and 2700 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers, 5000 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt rapeseed Ginde and Co, 712 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 100 cases tea black, Grindlay Groom and Co.
Irena s—380 cwt gum G Mahomed, 45 cwt gum and 5 cwt nutmeg M Mohomed and Co

FOR HULL.

Whitefield s—4768 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers
Inchmaree s—6000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co; 8100 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers

FOR NEW YORK.

Lorenzo s—1 bale woollen carpets Finlay Muir and Co

FOR AMSTERDAM

Port Denison s—3004 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Algoa s—217 cwt linseed Nansee Khairaz and Co
Asama s 618 cwt myrabollams W Kipp, 4500 cwt wheat Owen and Okell, 2000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co, 165 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 100 bales hemp P Bhim jee, 150 bales hemp M Toolsidas
Kt Commander s—44 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Lismore s—2000 cwt bone-meal Croft Mody and Co, 4000 cwt poppyseed Finlay Muir and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Orient s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Falls of Inversnaid s—100 bales cotton and 8033 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co, 129 cwt gum Tyabjee and Co
Madagascar s—1000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers, 15000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 600 cwt buffalo horns B Esmall

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elleric s—75 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Maria Valerie s—74 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co, 1 bale cotton and 38 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Valerie s—143 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

FOR KOBE.

Maria Valerie s—300 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co, 100 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 21th June, 1898.

1. It is proposed to start a class of Instructions in Army Signalling if sufficient members are willing to join. Members wishing to do so are requested to submit their names to the Acting Adjutant at the Fort Headquarters without delay.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

It has been decided to hold a Series of 6 Cinderella dances and some Conversazione at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, during the Monsoon.

The First Cinderella will take place on Saturday evening the 25th inst. commencing at 9 p.m.

Tickets.—Members, season tickets Rs. 6, and Single Re. 1, with the Right of inviting Ladies, Single tickets for Guests Re. 1 each.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—Sergt. G. D. Traylen, Messrs. Rose and Co.; Corpl. W. Harvey, Army and Navy Stores; Gr. W. Smarden, Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw; Gr. A. Beniston, Tardeo; Gr. G. F. Saunders, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld., Fort; Gr. B Defreez, Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld. Gr. F. S. Dove and Messrs. Soundy and Co.

SIR CHARLES GORDON'S "Recollections of thirty-nine Years in the Army" contains a quaint little anecdote. In 1860, at Tien-tsin, the two Gordons, when seeking for hospital sites, came across a Bhuddist nunnery. Despite the warnings of one of the inmates, who appeared in boy's clothes, they entered the building, and found that the inmates all wore male clothing. The Bhuddist ladies were greatly shocked at the intrusion. "Our regret" (says Sir Charles) "was real; explanations were exchanged; we were informed that the community within adopted male costume as an indication that they not only renounced the world but with it the emblems of their sex. We were 'received' by the Lady Superior, tea and cakes offered to and partaken of by us; we were then permitted to visit the 'private chapel,' and finally we parted from the religieuses on the best of terms."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd. Bombay and Poona.

TWO MILCH BUFFALOS for SALE, giving 12 and 6 Seers Milk respectively. Apply to Mrs. BRANSON, Harkness Road.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! By Schiedmayer, Broadwood, &c., in excellent condition, offered cheap. Trial solicited. Pianoforte Depot, Opp. Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVY BLUE INVERNESS Water-proof Capes, Reliable quality. Rs. 35. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lbs Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the Radhanpur State Band. Applications and certificates to be sent to the ACTING ADMINISTRATOR, Radhanpur State, N. Guzerat.

WANTED, SITUATION, by a European Carding and Spinning Master or Manager. Apply to No. 50, care of this paper.

WANTED an INTELLIGENT PARSEE, well up in Life Insurance, to control the Agency Branch of a large Company. Liberal salary and allowances to an influential man. Apply, stating terms required and enclosing testimonials, to "LIFE," care of this paper.

WANTED, the services of a EUROPEAN MILLER with a thorough knowledge of Robinson's system of Roller Flour Mill Machinery. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per month with free quarters Apply box "No. 888," care of this paper.

WANTED for a mill near Calcutta, a thoroughly practical RING SPINNER for Platt's machinery. Apply to X Y Z, care of this paper.

TO LET.—Middle Colaba, opposite Post Office. Airy and Commodious TOP and GROUND FLOOR of two BUNGALOWS, for European and Parsee. Apply within, care of M. R. KHARAS.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RECEIVED LADIES' MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL COMPANIONS, Rs. 20, 30 and Rs. 40. Suitable for presents.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITS Printed on Opals and Artistically finished in Black and White or Water Colours, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift always available.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Ivory specially selected, seasoned in India, and converted into superior BILLIARD BALLS by experts in our own Factory. If bought during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, and give greater satisfaction. Price list free.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway [illegible].

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage 4 Annas. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
CATALOGUES FREE.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

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METAL MERCHANTS,
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PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 3 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
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WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

CONSOLS declined 3-16 per cent. yesterday in London, to 111 3-16. French Rentes were quoted at 102 1-2; and Paris Exchange on London advanced one centime, to 25·27 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113; and Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cents, at £62 7-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 5-8d. Bar Silver was 7-16d. higher in value, at 27 1-8d. per oz., but was unchanged in New York at 57 3-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·85 1-2 dollars.

The quotation for White Delhi Wheat was 34 1-2s., May-June shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; for Red Karachi Wheat, 29 1-2s., June-July shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal. Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 39 1-2s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market dull; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 38s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market dull; Brown Rapeseed at 34 1-2s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a dull market; Linseed at 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market steady.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton declined 1-16d. in Liverpool to 3 15-32d. per lb., while East Indians were unchanged in price, and American Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 25-64d. and 3 23-64d. per lb. for June and October-November delivery, respectively. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. The market closed easier, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent, to 6 7-16 cents per lb.; Futures, both for August and December, were 15 points lower, at 6·25 and 6·04 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts ...	4,000	400	2,000
Two days' do ...	6,000	1,400	3,600
Since 1st Sept.	8,414,000	6,579,600	5,133,600

There has to-day been an improvement in the enquiry from both shippers and the mills in our local Cotton Market, the former purchasing 800 bales Saw ginned at Rs. 160 per candy; 350 Amrelia, at Rs. 154; 300 Junagadh, at Rs. 155; 200 Karanja, at Rs. 148; 700 Bengal, at Rs. 147 to Rs. 148; 200 Broach ginned at Rs. 166; 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 146 1-2; 100 Viramgaum, at Rs. 151; 100 "Fully good" Oomra, at Rs. 150; and the latter taking 200 bales Chopda, at Rs. 145 per candy; 50 Wadhwan, at Rs. 140; 50 Rampore, at Rs. 148 1-2; 100 Mulkapore, at Rs. 142 1-2; 150 Khangaum, at Rs. 148 1-2; total, 3,400 bales.

WHEAT is a quiet market, with prices unchanged, and little or no business passing. We quote:—

White Delhi Wheat	Rs. 4-9-0	per cwt.
Red do.	" 4-5-3	"

SEEDS.—In Linseed a little business is doing, and prices are easier. For Rapeseed and Poppyseed there is some enquiry. Quotations are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	5-15-6	per cwt.
Cawnpore Brown Rapeseed	"	5-10-6	"
Delhi Do.	"	5-11-0	"
Cawnpore Yellow Do.	"	6-3-0	"
Poppyseed Do.	"	6-3-6	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	8,057	bales.
Wheat	55,166	cwts.
Linseed	11,516	"
Rapeseed	15,231	"
Gingellyseed	2,288	"
Poppyseed	3,886	"
Castorseed	6,493	"
Rice	19,366	"

EXCHANGE has been quiet in tone at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small demand for Ready Bank Paper, and Merchants' Bills were scarce, a moderate amount being reported at 1s. 3 31-32d. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d	"
Francs	1 68 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a firm market at 95 5-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 85 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES continue quiet. Currimbhoy Mills are Rs. 5 higher, and David, Rs. 10; Manockjee Petit are Rs. 5 lower; Bombay and Burmah are Rs. 75 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 15 in the second.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 14th June, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 7th June, 1898:—

	June 7.			June 14.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,22,68,903	3	1	1,96,17,337	4	11
Other Deposits, &c.	4,22,81,535	1	9	4,23,68,245	12	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,48,487	2	2	4,16,085	9	7
Sundries	32,94,948	7	6	34,44,793	13	1
Rs.	9,63,43,873	14	6	9,41,96,462	8	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	39,17,666	0	0	44,96,655	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	73,93,450	0	0	76,39,950	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,12,16,203	6	0	2,11,72,919	5	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,48,17,682	11	11	2,38,77,209	8	6
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,15,93,558	6	7	1,24,68,571	6	0
Balances with other Banks	5,84,750	15	6	6,39,245	10	7
Bullion	2,367	13	0	2,646	1	0
Dead Stock	13,27,837	9	3	13,25,933	3	5
Stamps	10,829	9	6	10,512	7	0
Sundries	12,96,556	12	8	12,96,418	8	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	93,21,871	6	10	1,01,41,976	13	10
Do. at Branches	1,48,53,099	0	3	1,11,24,394	8	5
Rs.	9,63,43,873	14	6	9,41,96,462	8	3

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 14th June, 1898.

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,54,773	Dec.
Do. at Branches	19,96,793	do.
Other Deposits	86,710	Inc.
Post Bills	2,67,598	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,25,489	Inc.
Loans	43,254	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	9,40,473	do.
Mercantile Bills	8,75,013	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	817,105	do.
Cash at Branches	37,33,705	Dec.

P. D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	530	...	70
Or per mile of Railway	12	29	...	41
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	2,603	7,759	137	10,493
Total for 19 weeks...	2,803	8,259	137	11,199
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	227	927	1	1,155
Per mile of Ry do.	13	51	..	67
Total to corresponding date do.	6,045	10,591	69	16,705

Increase for the week ... Rs. 455
Ditto to date ... " 5,506

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	4,30,000	4,000	5,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	257	2	331
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	18,73,366	54,94,349	90,707	74,58,422
Total for 19 weeks...	19,93,39	59.24,349	94,707	80,12,422
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,06,420	2,47,446	6,533	3,60,399
Per mile of Ry. do.	63	148	4	215
Total to corresponding date do.	22,03,982	48,17,345	1,09,966	71,31,293

Increase for the week ... Rs. 1,93,601
Ditto to date ... " 8,81,129

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREWAR—June 14, at Narainganj, the wife of J Grewar, Engineer, of a son.

WHITE—June 16, at Palkol, Assam, the wife of C D White, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIGG-WITHER—COOKE—June 13, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev M C Sanders, M A, Frank Herbert Bigg-Wither, Burma Police, to Ethel, eldest daughter of the late Charles Richard Cooke, late Inspector of Schools, Punjab.

SEN—RICE—June 15, at Calcutta, P (Peter) Sen, to Lizzie Rice.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—June 3, at Simla, Emily Florence Bayley, the beloved wife of Henry Albert Bayley, much loved and only daughter of Surgeon-Captain Charles Cordell, aged 30 years.

FOSTER—May 31, at Dehra Dun, Richard Foster, late of the N-W P and Oudh Police, aged 56 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1898.

WITHOUT being alarmists, it is permissible to draw attention to a combination of untoward symptoms, any one of which a few years ago would have sent a shiver through all the bourses of Europe. It was officially announced that the naval manœuvres have been abandoned this year "due to the strike of the miners in Wales." It being notorious that abundant stocks of coal are available for the purposes of the Navy, it has become necessary to supplement the first statement by the frank confession that the real reason for abandoning the manœuvres is the reluctance of the Admiralty to deplete the supplies in view of the possibilities of the situation. That intimation comes simultaneously with the significant declaration of Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, that "consequent on certain circumstances to which it is needless further to allude," the Government have determined that additions must be made to the naval programme already announced, and that on the 15th July the House Commons will be informed of the details of these supplementary additions to be made to the strength of the Navy. So much for the precautions deemed necessary by the Admiralty. On May 29th, a letter was sent from the War Office to the Chief Constable of Birmingham, Mr. Farndale, informing him that instructions have been issued for the posting of placards calling out the Reserve Forces, if required, and requesting Mr. Farndale to state whether he would be prepared, in the event of such a contingency, to render the military authorities full assistance in facilitating the work of mobilisation. This inquiry is regarded as merely preliminary to the mobilisation of the whole of the Reserve Forces as soon as possible, and it has created no little consternation in Birmingham, the centre of a district in which there are 20,000 Reservists of all classes, employed in the police and postal services, on railways and tram lines and as porters and bailiffs. The calling out of all of them would put Birmingham to very serious inconvenience. Evidently, however, the War Office regards such a contingency as very likely to arise at any moment. Now let us turn to other States. In Paris "in view of the eventualities that may arise out of the present war between the United States and Spain" conferences have been held between M. Hanotaux, the Minister of War, the Minister of the Marine and the Minister of the Colonies with a view to define the responsibilities of each department in the defence of the territories of the Republic. It was decided that the Ministry of War is responsible for the defence of France, Algeria, Tunis and Corsica, while the Ministry of Marine undertakes the defence of the coasts and of the more distant Colonies. The Minister of the Colonies took note of this decision and agreed to subordinate his functions to the requirements of the Departments of War and Marine. The necessary laws and regulations to give effect to this definition of responsibilities are to be laid before the French Chambers without delay.

Russia is no more assured as to the future than her neighbours. In Odessa which is the head-quarters of the Volunteer Fleet and the basis from which garrisons and supplies are provided for the establishments in the Far East, the opinion in military and official circles is that the war between the States and Spain may at any moment precipitate a conflict between the Great Powers interested in the conflict. Russia, it is confidently asserted, will resist any active interference on the part of Great Britain, and the fact that she is hurrying forward troops and heavy guns to Port Arthur, is regarded as proof of her determination to be in a position to resort to force if necessary, to prevent any co-operation between England and America detrimental to the interests of Spain. The Russian Pacific squadron is said—by the Odessa correspondent of a London daily paper—to have received orders to carefully watch the course of events and to telegraph regular reports to St. Petersburg. Russian diplomacy is understood to be at work to win over Japan, by promises of a cession of Korea, from which Russian troops and agents have been ostentatiously withdrawn, and also of a naval station in the Philippines to secure the naval support of her Navy in the event of a war with England. It is added, that "the Japanese fleet would be no mean factor in a general conflict such as Russia seems to fear and to be preparing against." The Commandant of the German war ship Irene, in the harbour of Manila, blurts out in sailor fashion what is no doubt the very general feeling amongst the Continental Powers as to the unwelcome and totally unexpected advent of the United States as a Colonial Power with an aggressive policy. He told his Spanish guests that so long as William II. is Kaiser the Americans should never annex the Philippines. All the Powers "fear a general conflict and are preparing against it." None seems to be sure that war may not burst out at any moment. What the world is now enjoying is a peace from week to week, and in order that it may last for a fortnight or a month all the Powers are lavishing uncounted millions on preparations for war, hurried on in every arsenal night and day. After all the preparations are less costly than actual war, especially when a State enters upon it without preliminary preparations. The war with Spain, which has scarcely yet begun, has already cost the United States upwards of 62,000,000 dollars. A supplementary deficiency Appropriation Bill was passed by the Appropriations Committee on the 2nd June, for eighteen million dollars for divers items and an emergency appropriation of ten millions extra for the navy. The Chairman of the Committee stated, that if the war lasts a year—and all goes well—the war will cost six hundred million dollars.

The question of taking over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will soon have to be seriously considered by Government, the present contract expiring early in the now fast approaching twentieth century. The note which has been published giving a synopsis of the financial transactions of the East Indian Railway has an important bearing on the subject, since the line is worked by the Company on behalf of the State and it is generally believed the same plan will be followed in the case of the G. I. P. Railway. The note which is signed by Mr. Becher, the Accountant General in the Public Works Department, gives in a clear and succinct manner a summary of the financial results of the Railway from the date of its purchase by the State in January 1880, to the close of last year. The line was taken by Government at a commuted value of £125 for every £100 of capital stock. The liabilities incurred by Government by and since the purchase of the line have been eleven crores, more than half of which has been on account of construction. The sterling debentures raised by the new Company bear interest at 2½ per cent. while the capital expenditure of Government in Indian currency bears interest at 3½ per cent. The net earnings last year were 419 lakhs, and the total payments made exclusive of working expenses amounted to 294 lakhs, leaving a net profit to Government on the year's transactions of 124 lakhs. This is a larger profit than in any of the six preceding years, in which the average profit has been about 77¾ lakhs. Mr. Becher on a review of the figures arrives at the conclusion that the net earnings of the line since it was taken over has been 8·17 per cent. on the capital invested by Government, and that after payment of interest charges the State has made a clear profit of 2·43 per cent. on the purchase. This result from the Government point of view compares very favourably with those of the guaranteed lines. The high rates of interest guaranteed and the high sterling equivalent at which they have to be remitted generally sweep away the share of surplus profits that would otherwise be obtained by the State.

The completed accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department for 1896-97, show that the losses incurred by the State on the working of the three guaranteed lines was close on 144 lakhs, the G. I. P. Railway being responsible for 95 lakhs of this total, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway for 14¼ lakhs. These figures do not include a proportionate share of the cost of the Government controlling agency, or the cost of land provided at the expense of Government. They simply show the effects of the provision in the contracts under which surplus profits are declared half yearly, and the sterling interest is converted for the purposes of the division at the fixed contract rate of 1s 10d. Government were obliged to offer very liberal terms to intending investors in order to attract capital to railway enterprises in India. No one seems to have anticipated when the contracts were made, that the sterling value of the rupee would suffer such serious contraction, or that in later years the summit of desire on the part of the Government of India would be to keep the rupee at a steady level, sixpence below the contract rate at which the sterling charges provided for in the contracts are remitted. But so it has been, and as a result the State is losing on the guaranteed lines with a regularity not even alternated by gain in the most busy seasons. The return shows that during 1896-97 and the four preceding years there was a total loss to the State, on account of the guaranteed lines averaging one crore and nine lakhs of rupees per annum. How much the contract arrangements partake of the nature of a system of "heads I win; tails you lose," is seen from the fact that in 1896-97 the G. I. P. Railway received as surplus profits the sum of 21 1-2 lakhs, while Government though nominally entitled to share equally with the Company, sustained a loss of 93 3-4 lakhs. This was due to the fact that in the second half of the year 1896 net earnings fell short of the guaranteed interest and as the divisions are made half yearly, Government had to make good the deficiency, as well as to bear the loss by exchange in interest paid in England. Similarly the B. B. and C. I. Railway received over 21 lakhs as "surplus profits" while the State lost 13½ lakhs; and the Madras Railway also pocketed a surplus, though only a small one, while Government lost 33½ lakhs.

When Government takes over the guaranteed lines, it will no doubt be able, thanks to the easy condition of the home money market, to raise the capital to pay off the Company at rates of interest not more than half those now guaranteed. It is easy to grumble on behalf of the taxpayer at the generous terms on which the original British investors in Indian Railways were indemnified against loss by Government. But it is not so easy to view the question from the standpoint of over forty years ago, when every Indian security was looked upon with distrust and when railways in the country were untried experiments. As Sir Richard Strachey said on a recent occasion the difficulties in developing the great system of railways which now exist in India were very great, and greatest of them all was the financial question. Rupee capital was altogether unobtainable, as the last thing the Indian capitalist thought of was the investment of any of his money in such uncertain enterprises. Government could not then find the money to finance these undertakings, and under the circumstances it was seen that the investment of English capital and English energy in the work would be the only means of providing India with railways. But in order to bring about this result it was necessary for the State to offer the pioneers of this form of enterprise very liberal terms of indemnification from loss. The shareholders were not the only partners in the transaction who profited from these terms. There can be no doubt that whatever losses may have been incurred by the State on these contracts, consequent on the decline in the value of the rupee, they have been repaid a hundred-fold by the inestimable benefits that have accrued from the inception of railways in India in the days of Lord Dalhousie, and from the marvellous development of railway enterprise both by private capital and by the State which have followed in the wake of the original undertakings. The old guarantee system having served its day and generation well, will soon be numbered with the past, and the question of the immediate future is how the guarantee lines can best be administered under the new conditions. A study of the satisfactory results attained by the East Indian Railway since it has been owned by Government and worked by a company would seem to supply a good basis of enquiry for an answer to the question.

THE position of the Spanish authorities in the Philippines is so critical that the only explanation of the alleged return of the Cadiz fleet to a Spanish port in the Mediterranean is that the hope of reaching Manila in time to save the situation, has been abandoned; or else that the Spanish Government have changed their intention and have determined to make a bold bid for the release of Admiral Cervera's squadron from its landlocked position at Santiago. In the latter case the Spanish Reserve Squadron will soon reappear at Gibraltar and steam across the Atlantic. It is certain that if the squadron had continued its journey Eastwards, we should have heard of it at Port Said by this time, and if it was really sighted off Cabo de Gata in south-east Spain, on Sunday it is clear that a change of policy has been determined on. The Spanish in Cuba are offering a far more successful opposition to attempted invasions, than could have been anticipated and the Madrid Government may well be encouraged by the stand being made by the land forces to send out the Reserve Squadron to harass Admirals Schley and Sampson, the cover of whose guns has not enabled the American forces to land in any great strength in Cuba. General Shafter's army for instance does not seem to have met with any success in its endeavours to establish itself in the island. Manila is it seems being left to its fate, and the situation has become so dangerous that the foreign residents are leaving in neutral ships. The insurgents have captured Delanga, a town second only in importance to Manila itself, and have it is stated driven the Spaniards from the capital to Iloilo. Meanwhile in Spain itself there are signs that the war fever has considerably cooled under the sense of the unequal nature of the struggle. A manifesto signed by thirty-five Provincial Associations and eighteen newspapers in the province of Catalonia has been issued, which declares that immediate peace will alone prevent the ruin of Spain. Neutrals who know anything of the perilous condition of the Spanish finances will find it difficult to dissent from this opinion, and there is reason to believe that the mediation of a friendly Power would not be unwelcome at Madrid. The difficulty is to find some way of intervention which would be consistent with the national pride.

THE latest number of the *Sanitary Record*, contains some remarks to which the attention of the Corporation might well be directed on the subject of over-crowding, Municipal dwellings being suggested as a remedy for the evil. Remedies for over-crowding, asserts our contemporary, are ever to be found in Municipal dwellings and the London County Council has at length been aroused to the inoperativeness of its own past policy in this respect. In East London, as in Bombay, the question of over-crowding is forcing itself upon attention. So far as the East end of London is concerned the difficulties are enhanced by reason of the local feature of a foreign element which is every year becoming more and more pronounced and in addition to the forcing up rents, the advent of these people is breeding disease. The remedy there as here is in the hands of the Municipality and the only way in which they can effect it is to provide proper housing accommodation,

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ELSEWHERE we published a statement concerning the Nasik sanitarium for women and children which Dr. Pechey-Phipson founded a few years ago. It will be remembered that several of the detached cottages comprising the institution are available for poor Europeans as well as for Hindus and the woman and children of other races. The cottages are all comfortably, if simply furnished, but it is necessary for occupants to carry their own cooking utensils and necessaries. An abundance of water is to be found in the grounds, while provisions are obtainable at cheap rates in the bazaar. Firewood and kerosine are obtainable on the premises. The institution is not nearly so well known as it is desirable to be. There are at the present moment no European families taking advantage of it although the climate at this time of the year is so excellent. There must be a large number of poor Europeans whom the committee would particularly like to reach.

THE Maharajah of Darbhanga wires to us: "Kindly contradict the report that I sent a representative to buy obscene literature at Messrs. Thacker and Company's."

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th May 1898 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 333,878 maunds and Rs. 61,871 in the earnings.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 21st May were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 90,087, and for goods, etc., Rs. 80,453, making altogether Rs. 1,70,540, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 164. During the corresponding week in 1897, the receipts were Rs. 2,00,708, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 193.

AT the trial of the blackmailing case, yesterday afternoon, the greater portion of the time allotted to the case was taken up in the discussion of points of procedure. The first one raised by the accused Durant related to the reservation of the complainant's cross-examination. He drew the attention of the court to a ruling of the Calcutta High Court and argued that he could reserve cross-examination of the complainant till the conclusion of the prosecution and could recall him for that purpose before the accused were committed. The Magistrate held that Chapter XVIII of the Criminal Procedure Code did not allow that course to be followed. The second point was as to the relevancy, or otherwise at that stage of the proceedings, of the voluminous correspondence and a number of books of the Oriental Mills, the production of which was called for by Durant. After hearing arguments the Magistrate decided that they seemed to him not relevant at that stage of the case. Further cross-examination of the complainant was then proceeded with.

THE annual Horse and Dog Show at Simla on Saturday was again a success. The Viceroy's Cup for the best horse in the show was won by Major-General Elliot's waler, St. Vincent; and the prize for the best pony went to Captain Wilkinson's Taif. Major Jameson's Red Irish setter, Bob, carried off the prize for the best dog in the show.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTS AT SANTIAGO.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The United States transports, conveying General Shafter's army, have arrived off Santiago de Cuba, but find it difficult to effect a landing owing to the Spaniards lining 15 miles of the shore, and it will be necessary to thoroughly shell the enemy's position before attempting to disembark the troops.

INSURGENT SUCCESSES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Further despatches from Manila, dated 17th instant, state, that the Insurgents have captured Delanga, the second town of importance in Manila Bay.

The rebels have also taken 4,000 Spanish and 1,000 native prisoners.

RETURN OF THE CADIZ FLEET.

The American Government has learned that the Cadiz fleet under Admiral Camara has returned to a Spanish port.

THE FATE OF A RELIEF EXPEDITION FOR MANILA.

JUNE 21.

Reuter's special correspondent at Manila in a despatch dated 17th June, says that General Monet, who was advancing to relieve the city of Manila from the north with 3,000 mixed troops, fell into an ambush.

Fierce fighting ensued for three days, in which General Monet was killed.

The native troops then joined the rebels and the surviving Spaniards, numbering about 500, surrendered to the rebels.

The correspondent also reports that during another engagement with the rebels a battalion of Spanish Native Militia, which was supposed to be particularly loyal, shot its officers and killed five natives, but was eventually disarmed.

THE NIGER CONVENTION.

Mr. Gosselin and Colonel W. Everett, the British members of the Niger Commission, have been knighted for their services.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

JUNE 20.

M. Sarrien has accepted the task of forming a new French Cabinet.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

Arrangements which will more closely identify Presbyterian Chaplains with Scottish regiments they minister to have been sanctioned by the Government of India. Under existing practice Presbyterian Chaplains are appointed to stations and not to regiments, but for the future they are to be attached to regiments instead, the State providing them free with tents and carriage when the regiment moves. To bring the new arrangement into force, steps are being taken to transfer from Civil to Military Department of Presbyterian Chaplains now attached to stations, those in presidency towns excepted.

NATIVE MOUNTAIN BATTERY LINES AT POONA.

The retention of Native Mountain Battery lines at Poona has been sanctioned by the Government of India for use as segregation camp in case plague should recur amongst Native troops during rains.

CAPTAIN A. D. YOUNG'S SERVICES.

The services of Captain A. D. Young are to be retained for a year on the Staff of the Governor of Bombay.

STOLEN RIFLES IN POSSESSION OF AN ADAM KHEL AFRIDI.

LAHORE, JUNE 21.

At Rawalpindi, the Deputy Commissioner sentenced an Adam Khel Afridi to seven years' imprisonment and two hundred rupees fine for being in possession of a Lee-Metford, a Snider, a Martini Henry and ammunition, besides a large number of counterfeit rupees. The Afridi was arrested on railway, and enquiries showed that he had bought the rifles from an Indore merchant and was attempting to carry them across the frontier. The Lee-Metford was stolen from the Royal Fusiliers Guard at Indore, on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit last year.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here yesterday evening.

The N. Y. K. steamer Matsuyama Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on the night of 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3 1-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

[illegible] per cent. Consols	111 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-16
Bar Silver	27 1-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure Nicaragua Government and are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States :—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowestchensk.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Cable Mole St Nicholas Santiago De Cuba interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yungchang and Tali.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within the British frontier.

ROKEBY HOUSE, a fine old Jacobean mansion at West Ham, which is closely linked with the municipal history of the borough, will shortly be demolished, unless, says "London," some public benefactor steps in and stays the wrecker's hands. Already the fine old oak panellings have been removed and the quaint armorial bearings taken down. The mansion is suggestive of many memories, for, as far as can be ascertained, it was erected somewhere between the years 1608 and 1616, thus identifying it with the earlier years of James I. It was built at a time when Epping Forest was a tremendous reality in the neighbourhood, extending as it did to the banks of the Lea at Bow, and when the whole of Canning Town was but a far-stretching sheet of Thames foreshore and mud. The pleasure-grounds of the house, apparently, were of considerable extent, and the present Rokeby estate formed at one time the property of the family.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

FOR the £2,500,000 of India sterling bills offered on Wednesday the tenders amounted to £18,834,000 ; in other words, there was nearly as much competition as for the £1,000,000 offered in January, when the applications totalled £9,770,000. On that occasion the bills were placed for only six months at an average rate of £2 4s. 5d. per cent. Yesterday all the bills were allotted as yearlings at 2 1-8 per cent., the whole going to applicants at £99 17s. 6d. The Indian Government makes a considerable saving ; for the bills now replaced were allotted for six months on November 29 at prices equivalent to an average rate of £2 15s. 2d. per cent. In December Imperial Treasury Bills commanded no better rate than £2 11s. 2d., and the change in the conditions of the money market is admirably illustrated by comparison between that figure and the rate at which the India bills were placed on Wednesday.

After the experience of the past week or two it would be rash to forecast with any show of certainty what will happen next in the Money market. There are many of opinion, however, that no further material decline in the value of money will be witnessed. The open market rate has fallen but slightly as a result of the reduction in the Bank rate to 3 per cent. It is true that a further large sum of money has been released in connexion with the purchase of Indian Treasury Bills by Japan, while the India Council at the moment is lending freely. Against this, however, there is the revival of demand for gold in the open market from various quarter especially Russia, who is a strong buyer. The fear of an American inquiry for gold is much less pronounced than it was, there being a general impression in the best quarters that the American purchases of their own securities of late have been on such a scale as to practically wipe out the trade balance in favour of the United States. Anyhow, the Bank is much better prepared for contingencies than was the case a short while ago, and the directors are likely to take measures to make the 3 per cent. rate effective.

The report of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for the second half of 1897 is, as might have been anticipated, of a somewhat unfavourable character, showing, as it does, a decrease in the gross earnings with an increase in the gross expenditure, the net earnings showing a falling off of Rs. 4,42,657. The surplus of net earnings over guaranteed and other interest on capital was only Rs. 9,12,575, compared with Rs. 13,33,207 in the corresponding half, a decrease of Rs. 4,20,632. The percentage of gross expenditure to gross earnings rose by 2 30 to 54·38. Adding the receipts of the first half, the net earnings of the whole year 1897 represented 6·59 per cent. on the whole capital expended on the system at its close, as against 8·14 per cent. for the year 1896. A dividend in July next of 7s. 6d. from surplus profits will make, with the guaranteed interest, a total distribution of £2 17s. 6d., as compared with £2 16s. a year ago and with £3 2s. 6d. in July, 1896 ; while the total return in respect of the year 1897 will amount to £6 10s., as against £7 11s. for 1896 and £8 2s. 6d. for 1895.

At this moment the commercial experience of Japan in 1897 is of less interest as bearing on the ramified Far Eastern question than it is in its relation to the monetary proposals of the Indian Government. The Foreign Office has just issued a report on the trade of Japan last year, from the pen of Mr. A. H. Lay, Assistant Japanese Secretary to our Legation in Tokio, and in this there are several references to the effect of the change in the standard. Mr. Lay says very properly that the new currency is satisfactory from the trader's point of view, as it tends greater stability to exchange ; but he concludes that it is too early yet to estimate the full advantages or disadvantages of the alteration. But all the evidence he adduces is unfavourable. The cotton-spinning industry, on which such great hopes were based, has already suffered severely. "At the end of the year many of the mills were financially in a precarious condition, and several small concerns in a state of bankruptcy." These are the very mills whose prosperity not many months ago we were able to cite as indicating how comfortably a silver-using country could compete with Lancashire. In the early part of last year the Japanese spinners were doing uncommonly well, and the belief that all the surplus yarn could find a ready market in China was being realised. The year's exports of yarn to China reached 40,366,329 lb., against only 15,256,116 lb. in 1896. The future seemed roseate, but, in Mr. Lay's words, "the adoption of a gold standard in October, together with the fall in silver and the enhanced cost of labour and fuel, doomed these expectations to disappointment." The plight of the Japanese spinners is the more severe because they had been consistently adding to their plant to meet the expected consumption of their wares in China. Much of the plant imported into Japan is not yet in operation, and when it gets to work it will simply be further glutting an already overstocked home market. How unprepared Japan was for this collapse may be gauged from the fact that the imports of spinning machinery were last year three times greater than those of 1895 and 70 per cent. in excess of those of 1896. Thus, up to the last, Japan was equipping herself for a particular branch of export industry which was inevitably doomed whenever a divorce was effected between the currency of the would-be seller and that of his prospective customer. Mr. Lay touches the raw when he refers to the competition of the mills at Shanghai and to the probability that spinning companies will be freely started elsewhere in China. In face of such rivalry and of the accumulation of stocks of yarn, Mr. Lay may well conclude that the prospects of the Japanese spinning industry "cannot at present be said to be bright " The average profit per spindle in Japan in the last half of 1897 was only half that obtained in the corresponding period of 1896.

As a result of the information collected by Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, our Consul at Chinkiang, during his conduct of the commercial mission sent to China by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, a very able and exhaustive report on the trade of Central and Southern China has been received by the Foreign Office. To those not directly interested in Chinese commerce the chief interest of Mr. Bourne's report lies in his general conclusions. First of all, it must be said that they are in direct conflict with the views hitherto held by Lord Salisbury, by which he seeks to excuse himself for the attitude which he adopted towards Russia. Since the later sixties, says Mr. Bourne, until quite recently, there has been a tendency on the part of British statesmen to take a sanguine view as to the future of the Chinese Government, and to be indulgent in respect to its failures to act up to the treaties. There has been a tendency to leave British subjects in China to take care of themselves, as if they were settled in Canada or Australia. But Englishmen in China cannot be left to crystallise as our fellow-subjects in the colonies can be. The energies of our merchants in China are, at the best, confined within a space exactly measured by our treaty rights ; and in order to get a healthy state of progress our rights must not only be carefully guarded, but frequently modified to suit the changing wants of trade. "Negotiation with the Chinese Government takes the place of legislation at home." While, however, our Government has shown unwillingness to bring serious pressure to bear on the Chinese Government to fulfil its treaty obligations in regard to trade, it cannot be denied that British merchants have done very little to press their grievances in the matter of internal taxation ; and for the excellent reason that they were not immediately interested. The establishment of the Foreign Customs Service made the bare right to import and export from the Treaty Ports easy and secure, and as prior to the treaty of Shimonoseki the right of manufacturing or engaging in planting or mining was forbidden to foreigners, the British merchant was more and more reduced to the *role* of a commission agent at Shanghai and Hong Kong, "the Chiese, who are excellent peddlers and brokers, getting the whole internal trade into their hands. Thus the British merchant ceased to have any interest in the maintenance of our treaty rights in regard to the internal taxation of our trade ; his pocket did not suffer immediately, and no strong representations were made at home."

To improve the state or our trade with China there must undoubtedly be a closer understanding between our Government and the mercantile community. The Government can do little while the merchants refuse to live anywhere but in Shanghai or Hong Kong, do not employ their capital in the country, and do not make their employes learn to speak the Chinese language, the difficulty of which, according to Mr. Bourne, is greatly exaggerated. On the other hand, the merchants can do nothing unless they feel confident that Her Majesty's Government will insist on the observance of the treaties, and provide for their modification to suit changing conditions of trade. But even supposing that the great obstacle of likin were removed, and that our right to transit passes were not withheld, as it is now over a great part of the Chinese Empire, Mr. Bourne does not think that any great development of Chinese trade would follow until there was a great increase in the value of Chinese exports. The removal of the obstacles just mentioned and the opening of the internal waterways must, of course, produce some improvement, since goods would thereby be cheapened to the consumer ; but to really produce a substantial increase in the Chinese demand for our imports her exports must be enlarged—which can best be brought about by the greater activity of Englishmen in the interior. Mr. Bourne does not believe that the Chinese can be trusted, as some people think, to enter soon upon the path of progress. This is the view, he tells us, which has brought our trade into its present condition of deadlock ; it is based on a much too sanguine estimate of Chinese institutions and character. It is not that the Chinese will not progress in the modern sense, but that they cannot. They have not the institutions, the laws, or the character on which to base the elaborate structure of modern commerce. The analogy from Japanese progress he declares to be delusive, and he consequently believes that the future development of foreign trade in China must be based on Englishmen living in the country and pursuing their own interests.

A propos an interesting report has been written by Mr. Hugh O'Beirne, Second Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Washington, on the trade between the United States and China. The imports from China into the United States amounted in 1898 to £4,265,000, and the exports from the United States into China to £3,596,000, the whole volume of the United States trade with China representing about one-seventh of the total foreign trade of the Empire. While the importation of Chinese goods into the United States has increased but slowly, the American export trade to China shows a striking expansion, amounting to 126 per cent. in the course of the last ten years. In view of recent political developments in the Far East, it is worth noticing that the American cotton goods, which form the most valuable branch of tho American export trade, are taken chiefly by Manchuria and the north of China generally, as the American drills and sheetings are heavier, and have the reputation of being more durable than the English. The United States do a large trade in these lines with Chifu and Niu-chwang, and both these ports must be seriously affected in future by the development of new trade routes in conjunction with German and Russian railway enterprise in Shan-tung and Manchuria respectively. Another important article of export in which Russia almost alone competes with the United States in the Chinese markets is kerosene oil. The Russian shipments exceeded those from the States in 1895, but in 1896 the Americans resumed their lead with 33,520,000 gallons, as against 28,285,000 gallons from Russia, and in the twelve months ended June, 1897, the American export rose to 57,493,000 gallons. The two great articles of import from China to the United States are tea and silk, making up together more than half the total value of the American import trade from China.

In his report on the trade of Batoum for 1897, the British Consul states that, notwithstanding the large production of mineral oil which has been taking place at Baku for so many years past, the supplies are giving no signs of being exhausted. The numerous wells of the district have furnished a quantity of naphtha during the year 1897 far in excess (nearly 600,000 tons) of any previons year, and up to the present the only drawback has been the necessity of sinking the wells to a greater depth in order to obtain oil. During 1897, the periodical flow of wells occurred quite as frequently as in previous years, so that the fears of a diminution in the supply have proved groundless. The exports of naphtha products from Batoum were also in excess in 1897 by 254,141 tons, as compared with those of 1896, but as prices were lower in consequence of outside competition and bad management, the amount realised did not increase in the same proportion. The syndicate of Caucasian mineral-oil producers, refiners and exporters, formed about two years ago, was broken up on 1st October, 1897, and during the last three months of the year the export of oil was carried on independently by each individual firm ; a slight increse of trade resulted. The pipe line which is now being constructed between Mihailovo and the port of Batoum will facilitate the conveyance of oil, but there are some doubts as to this line being completed this year, owing to the rejection of a large quantity of pipes in which serious defects were found. This fact does not speak well for the encouragement of the use of Russian-made pipes. The development of the mineral-oil industry is annually assuming larger proportions in many countries, and the new sources of supply are gradually but steadily finding markets for themselves in the more remote corners of the globe to which supplies from Russia and the United States have hirherto found their way. The new fields are commencing to compete strongly with the supplies from Batoum, yet the demand for the raw material for purposes of fuel in Russia itself is already so very great, and is so rapidly increasing, that it is hardly likely this competition will affect the Caucasian oil-industry to any great extent. Many of the Russian railways, all the steamship companies and factories on and along the Caspian sea and river Volga, as well as a large number of manufacturing districts of the country, are now consuming oil as fuel for steam purposes ; besides which the Russian Government is about to adapt some of its coal-burning war vessels to the consumption of liquid fuel, and there is little doubt that gradually oil will be adopted by most of the Russian steamers plying between Black Sea ports as the ordinary fuel for steam raising purposes. Persia is steadily increasing her consumption of Russian mineral-oil, and, owing to a reduction of the railway charges for the transport of the oil in Germany, an increase in the trade is anticipated. Owing to the recent investment of British capital in the oil-fields of the Trans-Caucasus, there is a probability of the United Kingdom becoming, ere long, a larger customer of Russian oil than heretofore, more especially as greater attention is now being paid to the preparation for the British markets of a kerosene having a high flashing point.

A correspondent of the Madrid "Imparcial" comments unfavourably on the proposal of the Spanish Government to reduce the import dues on foreign coal with power to vary according as fluctuations in exchage or other causes may require. The coal industry of Spain suffers, in common with all other industries, from the effects of the present crisis—namely, the fall in the foreign exchanges and the consequent rise in the prices of raw materials, the dearness of provisions which obliges employers to render assistance to their workmen, and the increased taxation. The Ministerial project favours some of the coast industries without relieving those of the interior, which do not consume foreign coal ; and therefore "it is unjust to the coal industry, which it is the duty of Government to protect, in order to avoid a state of dependence on foreign coal supplies." The existing duties, added to the indirect protection afforded by the fall in the foreign rates of exchange, were, it is contended, the only defence of the Spanish coal industry against the consequences of the present situation.

OAK-APPLE DAY was, as usual, oberved at Chelsea Hospital, by covering the bronze statue of Charles II.—the work of Grinling Gibbons—which stands in the centre of the chief court, completely with laurel leaves, in remembrance of the time when the fugitive monarch escaped from the troopers of the Common wealth by hiding in the bushy oak of Boscobel, on the borders of Shropshire, after the Battle of Worcester. May 29 is also commemorative of the day when the restored monarch, at the age of thirty, made his triumphal entry into London in 1660 ; and it is also the anniversary of his birthday. Accordingly, on this latter account, as is customary on such occasions, the Royal standard was run up mast-high. There is usually a parade of the in-pensioners, but as it fell on a Sunday this year the ceremony took place on the 21st ult., when the Queen's birthday was kept. That parede took place before Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, governor of the hospital, who at the close of it, after calling for cheers for the Queen, called, according to quaint custom, for three for King Charles II., which were given with a will. On Sunday the hospital veterans, in addition to a good dinner of roast beef and plum pudding, with an extra pint and a-half of beer over and above their usual allowance, received a present of 2s. per man. This is supposed to come to them out of a special fund, and to have been left by order of the Merry Monarch.

THE MONSOON.

THE south wall of a three storeyed house at Memonwada Road came down on Monday. A small crack noticed in the wall on the previous day served as a warning to the tenants, who vacated the building. The house belongs to one Rajabhoy Bapoobhoy and the damage done is estimated at Rs. 500. The Municipal authorities were informed. On the same evening a portion of Mathew Road subsided. Owing to the heavy rain there has been a subsidence of the water pipe main near the Bassein creek, and this has caused considerable interruption in the water-supply of the city. The subsidence has now been repaired and the water-supply restored.

The serious break near Meagaon on the B. B. & C. I. Railway reported in yesterday's paper left five gaps or washaways on the line aggregating to nearly 200 feet in length. The engine and tender of a goods train was sunk five feet in the ground at this point at 2 a.m. on Monday. Yesterday information was received of seven gaps having occurred on the Geikwar's narrow gauge railway. In consequence of the delay caused in transhipping passengers and ports over the breachee, the Ahmedabad Mail, which was due here at 7·30 a.m., yesterday arrived two hours and a half behind the time. Major Olivier. the Agent to the B. B. and C. I. Railway left last night by the Ahmedabad Mail for the spot. It is stated that through traffic would be restored by this morning. All the trains were started punctually from Bombay yesterday.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Nowshera, Captain J. Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, via Colombo, experienced monsoon weather. The same Company's s. s. Simla, which reached this port on Monday night, from the Persian Gulf had ordinary monsoon with very high sea. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s. s. Moshtari, Captain A. Clark, came in harbour yesterday from Busreh, met with moderate high sea. The s. s. Hochheimer, Captain H. Sandster, arrived in harbour on Monday from Hamburg, encountered strong S. W. Monsoon and high sea with fine weather. The B I S N Co's s. s. Sirdhana Captain T A Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via coast ports, experienced moderate monsoon and high sea south of Vingorla, light westerly winds and fine weather near Bombay. The same Company's s s Warora, Captain J Alexander, reached this port yesterday from Zanzibar via Seychelles, had strong monsoon moderating towards Bombay with little rain. The ship Andrina, Captain W. S. Smith, from Colombo, arrived in harbour yesterday, experienced moderate monsoon and for a short time rough weather

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague.		Deaths from all Causes.
	Attacks.	Deaths.	
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	2	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	1	0	7
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	1	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	*1	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	8	1	64
Total plague deaths to date	30,366	25,105	
Same date last year	5	2	85

* Old case which has been under enquiry.

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 20th June :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	161	139	3
Fresh cases	0	0	0
Total	161	139	3

PROPHYLACTIC INOCULATION.

The inoculation performed during the period between 11th and 18th June at the different Inoculation stations in Bombay :—

At the Hanuman Lane	4	Inoculations in	4	persons
„ Municipal Inoculation Station	5	„	3	„
Total	9		7	
Inoculations done up to the 18th June	25,377		17,481	
Grand total	25,386		17,488	

Among the number quoted above there were

	Inoculations during the last week.	Total Inoculated this year.
Brahmins	1	600
Jains	0	73
High caste	3	1,607
Low caste	0	1,747
Mussalmans	0	5,799
Parsees	3	5,854
Jews	0	124
European	0	86
Eurasian	0	27
Indians	0	817
Other nations	0	181
Unclassified Hindus	0	573
Total	7	17,488

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Sunday was six, while on the same date last year it was five. The plague at Lower Damaun is now confined to Golvad, Kharwad and Kharwadi. Some of the Golas of Golvad are inoculated, while all the Mohomedans of Kharwad and Kharwadi who refused to have anything to do with inoculation, have remained uninoculated. The plague is selecting its victims from the Mohomedans of Kharwadi and Kharwad, and the uninoculated Golas of Golvad seems likely to make a longer stay in the city, than the last year as all attempts on the part of the authorities to induce them to segregate and use disinfectants have proved futile.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st June, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	20	3	20 p.m.	13	7
Teheran	21	2	39 p.m.	...	20
Suez	21	3	p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 21st June, 1898.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	41	—	1
„ Karachi	0	6	—	1
„ Madras	1	2	—	1

MR. GLADSTONE'S funeral coincided (the *Daily News* reminds us) with the twentieth anniversary o Lord John Russell's death. At ten minutes to eleven on the night of Tuesday, May 28, 1878, Earl Russell passed peacefully away, his hand clasped in that of his wife, at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park. The proffered honours of interment at Westminster Abbey were declined by the family, in consequence of the instructions left in his will for a quiet funeral. There is a tree known in Richmond Park as the "Wishing Tree." It is said that the late Countess Russell, while sitting under that tree more than fifty years ago, said : "If I could have my wish, there is nothing that I should like better than to live here." In less than six months Pembroke Lodge was offered to Lord John Russell.

THE Duke of York, who now gets £220 a year half-pay, will receive £830 a year while he is in command of the Crescent. Sir Charles Cust, who is one of the Duke's equarries, has (says *Truth*) been appointed First Lieutenant of the Crescent. His service paths have run in pleasant places, as he was for three years in the Royal yacht Osborne, and previously in the Alexandra when she was the Duke of Coburg's flagship in the Mediterranean. The Duke of York will be well "dry-nursed" on board the Crescent, as Commander Campbell and Lieutenants Greatorex and Phillpots are three of the cleverest and most promising officers in the service. Lieutenants Rucke-Keene and Cecil Raikes were both special promotions out of the Royal yacht.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF COMPLAINANT CONTINUED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dhanjibhoy Dadabhoy Dadyseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A Williams, and Sorabji Rustomji Battliwaila with putting him into fear in order to extort money from him and with conspiracy. Mr. D. C. Davur, barister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Owen, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Roughton, solicitor, defended the second accused, Dhanjibhoy Dadyset. Mr. Brown, and Mr. Alpaiwalla, solcitors represented Cooverji M. Mehta, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Craige, pleader, appeared fer the fourth accused Williams, and the fifth Sorabji R. Battliwalla was defended by Mr. F.S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Captain, solicitor. The first accused, Clive Durant, conducted his own defence.

Before the cross-examination of the compaanant was proceeted with, Durant applied that with a view to shorten the proceedings, the magistrate should apply the ruling of Mr. Justice Prinsep (now Sir James Prinsep) given in the case. "Empress vs. Saval Samba Sajawar," to the present case, and allow him to reserve his cross-examination of the complainant and other witnesses until the committal of the accused. Durant also drew attention of the court to section 257 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which empowered the magistrate to compel the witnesses to attend the court when they were recalled.

Mr. Davur remarked that no occasion had arisen to apply the ruling to the present case.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta observed that if Mr. Davur consented, it would be much better to discuss once far all the point raised by Durant.

Mr. Davur : Durant is under good legal advice, as your worship will find from the name on the valume handed in by Durant.

Durant : I have made this application entirely on my own motion.

Mr. Mehta ; I am told that Mr. Crawford cited the case before. I had not the remotest dream about it, and I do not know whose book it is.

Mr. Davur : The name on the book is "B. M. M."

Durant ; I say this is an attempt to influence the judgment of the Court.

Mr. Davur remarked that there was no objection against Durant's getting legal advice. He only said that Durant was under legal advice.

Durant said that he had raised this point from an entirely disinterested motive, and he wished it might be discussed by counsel and finally settled. It was quite probable that at the end of the case for the prosecution, some of the accused would be discharged without a charge being framed against them.

On the magistrate's expressing his willingness to hear arguments of counsel on the point, a discussion followed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta argued that as far as Durant was concerned, he could not now reserve the cross-examination of the complainant until the framing of the charge against the accused. He could not have a second right of cross-examination.

This view of the matter seemed to be generally accepted by the other legal gentlemen, though Durant did not appear to be satisfied with it.

The magistrate held that chapter XVIII, of the Procedure Code did not contemplate any secondary or subsequent cross-examination, as suggested by the accused. His Worship therefore could not hold out to Durant any prospect of being permitted to re-cross any witness after the charge had been framed.

Complainant was then put into the witness-box and asked by Durant, if he had brought with him a statement of the defalcations of the late *Mehta* of the Oriental S. and W. Co.

Mr. Davur interrupting, said that the solicitors of the complainant had received from Durant on the previous day a notice calling upon them to produce the statement in question. Mr. Davur read out the notice, in which Durant had demanded the production of the statement of defalcations, Directors Reports, balance-sheets, and profit and loss accounts of the Oriental Mills for the years commencing 1890 and ending 1896, and the correspondence with one of the accused C. Mehta, in order to enable the complainant to answer questions relating to them. Durant had also asked production of correspondence with Messrs. Rimington, Hare and Langley, solicitors, in the year 1876,—the year, Mr. Davur remarked, in which Mr. Jijibhoy was born. Mr. Davur asked the court not to allow Durant to frame questions on those documents, as they had nothing to do with the charge of extortion. He further asked the court to rule that those documents were irrelevant to the case.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta objected to his learned friend raising such a general question at that stage of the proceedings.

Durant having spoken at some length on the question.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta inquired what question the court was required to decide.

The magistrate remarked that he himself could not clearly make it out. As far as he could understand, Durant claimed to prove the truth of the information he had sought to lay against the complainant.

Mr. Davur ; As a mitigation of the sentence.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said that the discussion had taken such a turn that he was at a loss to know when to sit still or when to jump up. (A laugh.) He regretted that Mr. Davar should have raised the question at that time.

Mr. Brown supported Mr. Mehta's application for not giving a general ruling on the point raised. Mr. Davur had stated in his opening speech that the shareholders of the Oriental S. and W. Company did not suffer any loss whatever by the defalcations of the late "Mehta". Having regard to that statement, he would ask the court to appreciate the significance of the documents in question, and to consider their relevancy or otherwise in respect of this case..

The magistrate held that as far as he could see at present the documents called for by Durant were not relevant to the inquiry.

Witness was then further cross-examined by Durant on the defalcations of money belonging to the Oriental Mills, and the steps which had been taken to make good the deficit.

Further inquiry was adjourned to-day.

A VERY HARD CASE.

WARRANT AGAINST A WITNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Sunday the 5th instant a Hindu gentleman residing and carrying on business in Bombay, was served with a witness-summons issued by the First Class Magistrate of Belgaum, requiring him to attend his Court at Belgaum, on the 7th idem, to give his evidence in a case of cheating, in respect of a sum of Rs. 600 then pending in that Court, and to produce with him his books of account. The summons was served late in the afternoon. The Hindu gentleman being then ill, and unable at once to take such a long journey of about 20 hours by rail, wired to the Magistrate that he would be unable to attend on the day fixed, and offering to attend on some later date, when he should be in a fit condition to travel. He also posted to the Magistrate a letter to the same effect, taking the precaution to enclose therein the certificate of the medical man in whose treatment he then was, certifying that the witness was not then in a fit state to undertake the journey. Notwithstanding this letter, certificate and message, the Magistrate, strange to say, issued unknown to the witness, a warrant for his arrest, and sent it for execution here to the Commissioner of Police. Under this warrant, the witness was apprehended on the morning of the 13th instant and placed before the Deputy commissioner of Police. when application was made on the witness's behalf to bail him, he being even then not in a fit condition to travel. The Deputy Commissioner referred the matter to one of the Presidency Magistrates, and the application for bail was renewed before the latter. The extreme hardship of the case was pointed out to the Magistrate, and bail was offered to any reasonable amount. The Magistrate said that as the Warrant did not provide for taking of any bail he had no power to accept bail. He further said that section 85 of the Criminal Procedure Code to which his attention had been directed, did not apply to the case and that there was no other provision of law which enabled him to accept bail, however anxious he might be to accept one, having regard to the extreme hardship of the case. Under the circumstances there was nothing for the witnes but to proceed to Belgaum under arrest and he was accordingly taken to that place that very night in the custody of two policemen. To say nothing of the hardship of compelling a sick man to take such a long journey in weather like the present what shall we say as to the indignity of making him travel in the custody of policemen just as if he was a criminal ? Could any thing be more hateful, and yet if the Magistrates both at Belgaum and here are right, the one in issuing a warrant, and the other in declining to accept bail on ground of want of jurisdiction, then all that one can say is the sooner the law on the subject is set right the better for us all, for who knows any one of us may find himself in the same awkward predicament one fine morning for no fault of his, except the misfortune of being too ill to travel or being engaged in an important private business. Will the High Court and the Legal Remembrancer be pleased to look into this matter—Yours &c.

I enclose my card.

D. J.

THE various Medical examinations of the Punjab University for the Junior L. M. S. and M. B. certificates and the Senior L. M. S. and M. B. diplomas will begin in Lahore on Monday, the 20th instant, in the Senate Hall, and will last altogether a fortnight. In addition to the written tests, the candidates' knowledge will be tested orally.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL BISCOE is permitted to reside out of India.

THE following officers remain at Home on extended leave :—Captain H. Anderson, Commandant, Depot, and Sergeon-Captain J. Lamb I. M. S., for 4 months ; Lieutenants Bunbury, 40th Pathans and Wynter, 8th (Bengal) Mountain Battery, 3 months ; Lieutenant A. Longhurst, 10th Madras Infantry, 2 months.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty from leave in England :—Lieutenant-Colonel Presgrave, 10th M. I ; Majors Wapshare, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent ; Drummond, Central India Horse ; Lieutenants Corbett, 13th B. L., Bateman-Champain, 38th Dogras.

THE following appointments are made :—

Station Staff, Deesa.—Captain Chitty, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Captain Purvis.

10th Bengal Lancers.—Captain W. Stewart, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Major Fagan, retired. Captain Cowper, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Stewart. Captain Fasken to be Squadron Commander, pro tem, vice Cowper, and to remain seconded whilst employed with the Imperial Service Troops. Captain Cardew to be Squadron Commander pro tem, vice Fasken.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Major Balfour, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Major Aitkinson, appointed 2nd-in-Command. Major Shipley, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession vice Balfour. Major Broome to be Squadron Commander vice Shipley, and to remain seconded whilst employed in the Army Remount Department. Captain Whiffin to be Squadron Commander, pro-tem, vice Broome, and to remain seconded whilst employed with the Burma Military Police. Captain Turner to be Squadron Commander, pro tem, vice Whiffin. Lieutenant Gordon, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer vice Turner. 2nd-Lieutenant Baird to be Officiating squadron Officer.

15th Sikhs—2nd-Lieutenant W. G. K. Gough, Unattached List, is posted as a supernumerary.

19th Punjab Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Lyons, Central India Horse, to be Officiating Wing Officer vice 2nd-Lieutenant Pocock, who exchanges.

14th Bombay Infantry.—Captain Searle to be 2nd-Command vice Major Candy, appointed to Command.

17th Bombay Infantry.—Captain Wilkins to be Wing Commander, vice Searle.

6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Watson to the officiating medical charge of the regiment vice Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Swaine, appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Hyderabad Contingent.

1st Regiment Central India Horse.—Lieutenant Cooke, Squardon Officer, 2nd regiment, to be Squardron Officer and Adjutant.

2nd Regiment Central India Horse.—2nd-Lieutenant Pocock, 19th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, vice Lyons, who exchanges.

Colonel J. Davidson, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

Military Works Department.—On return from field service the undermentioned Royal Engineer officers are posted to the commands stated against their names :—Captain Capper Bombay ; Lieutenants G. T. Scott Winsloe Madras ; Stokes, Bengal ; Greenstreet, A. E. Turner, and Pridham, Bombay ; Close, Bengal.

Lieutenant Fagan, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has passed the tests for retention in the Staff Corps.

The Secretary of State has approved of the decision of the Government of India that the presence of two-thirds of a battery of Native Artillery in action shall be sufficient to entitle the whole battery to an honorary distinction.

THE STATE OF THE ODDS.

WHEN TO BET AND HOW TO BET.

IT is a very remarkable circumstance, considering the enormous development of scientific education during the past few years, that only an extremely limited proportion of persons of ordinary attainments has anything more than the vaguest notions of the principles that govern the chances of the happening of one or more of several events in cases where there is the slightest degree of complication. When we find that a well-known writer upon dogs and horses deliberately lays down an impossible series of odds about a dozen horses and bases a fallacious argument upon it, and when we are soberly assured that such an abstruse mathematician as the late learned author of "Alice in Wonderland" was the discoverer of a system by which a book makers can make sure of winning money by laying the same sum against each of several horses, we are forced to admit that there must be something wrong somewhere, and that the elementary principles of the subject are a complete mystery to many, I dare hardly say the majority of the reader, of such books and articles as treat of the question, and, if any excuse be needed, the elucidation of a few of the first rules of calculation may not be altogether thrown away, and we shall make no further apology for commencing with the hypothesis that our readers are wholly unacquainted with the mathematical, or in other words the logical methods employed.

The practice of betting what are called longs and shorts at whist is so common in India that it needs no explanation, but it is not so universally known that the odds given, 5 to 2, are inadequate. The true odds, as I shall subsequently show, are 3 to 1, and the only possible excuse for a system of laying less odds is that each player in his turn is compelled to make the same bet.

The mathematical way of expressing the chance of an event occurring is by fractions which added together make unity. Thus, if it is even money about the University Boat Race, the chance of each boat is represented by a half. If the betting is 6 to 4 on Oxford, the chance of Oxford is 6-10ths and that of Cambridge is 4-10ths. If there are four horses in a race, and the betting is 4 to 3 against the 1st, 5 to 2 against the second, 6 to 1 against each of the other two, the chance of the first horse is 3-7ths, that of the second 2-7ths, and the chances of the other two horses are 1-7th each. Now it is obvious that in the last illustration the chances of the last three horses combined can be found by adding the fractions together, that is, the odds are 4 to 3 on the field. This necessarily follows as a matter of course from the chance of the first horse, as 4 to 3 on the field is the same as 4 to 3 against the favourite. This first principle is therefore established. To find the chance in any race of any number of horses combined add together their several chances. Thus, if the odds against two horses are 10 to 1 each, the odds against the pair will be 9 to 2 or 4 1-2 to 1.

The second proposition is slightly more intricate, and relates to the chance of two or more events occurring when there is a distinct determinate chance about either. Thus, it being a half chance that a coin will fall head upward each time that it is thrown, it is not at first sight easy to see that the chance of its falling head upward both times in two throws is only 1-4th, but it can easily be proved. The coin may fall head upward both times, or head upward the first and tail upward the second time, or tail upward the first and head upward the second time, or tail upward both times. There are four different ways in which it may fall, and in one way only will it fall head upward both time. The odds are therefore clearly 3 to 1. This result is obtained by multiplying the chances against the event happening, and it is not very difficult to see that the rule is one of universal application. In a whist pack it is obvious that it is 3 to 1 against drawing a card of a particular suit, and if the card drawn is on each occasion put back and shuffled with the pack it is obvious that there is a 1-16th chance of drawing any particular suit twice in two shots, that is, the odds against doing so are 15 to 1.

The absolute fairness of this principle may be exemplified by a simple instance. At the end of a game of poker, if one man has a 4 anna counter and another man has three such counters, and they toss for the odd counters in order to be able to settle up in whole rupees, it is only reasonable that the odds should be in proportion to the number of the counters held by each. This is so according to the rule as already stated. It is 3 to 1 that the man with the single counter will not win the other three. It does not make any difference whether the tossing be on the double or quits principle or for 4 annas only at a time. If it be on the double or quits principle it is 3 to 1 that the man with the one counter does not win the first two tosses, and if the tossing be for 4 annas at a time it is even money about the first toss, and if the man with the single counter win he has still only 8 annas against the other 8 annas, and the betting must be even whatever the amount of each toss.

In throwing dice, it is obviously 5 to 1 against throwing any particular number with one die. The chance of each number is 1-6th. With a pair of dice the chance of throwing double sixes is 1-36th, that is, the odds against such a score are 35 to 1. The odds are the same against any double. But as each die falls independently of the other, it is clear that all other combinations can be thrown in two ways, so that it is only 17 to 1 against any particular one. In the same way it can be shown that it is 11 to 1 against throwing 11 or higher, and 8 to 1 against throwing 10 or more.

The same rules should be applicable to the calculation of the odds against the double event in horse racing. If it be 3 to 1 against a particular horse for the Derby and 4 to 1 against a certain filly for the Oaks it is a fair bet to lay 19 to 1 against the double event, and a man who takes the odds that are usually offered by bookmakers in such cases, which are very much less than the above, makes a great mistake. It must, of course, be remembered that the rule does not necessarily apply when the horses are connected with one another or are the same animal, for the winning of one race may prove the capability of a horse of winning another, in which case the odds against the double event are much the same as against winning the first race.

In calculating the odds against filling a hand at draw poker it may be necessary to apply both rules. It is obvious that where there is only one card drawn the chance is in the ratio of number of cards that will to the number that will not fill the hand. All cards not in the player's hand are unknown, and the chance of any one is equal. In a hand which has four cards of a suit and an odd card, if the odd card be thrown out and another drawn the odds against that card being one of the suit required to fill the hand are 38 to 9. Where a hand contains a run of four capable of being completed at either end the odds against making it into a straight are 39 to 8. There is therefore a better chance of filling a flush than there is of filling a straight.

A man holds triplets and discards two useless cards. The odds against either of the cards that he draws being the remaining one of the quartette are 46 to 1 as regards each and 45 to 2 against the pair combined. This result may be obtained by adding the chances together, as in the first instance when the odds against two horses were considered, or by considering the cards as taken up separately. The chance of each being 1-47th the chance of the pair is 2-47ths. Taking up the first card its chance is 1-47th and the chance against is 46-47ths. The chance against the second card is now in the same way 45-46ths. By multiplication the chance against the pair is 45-47ths and the chance in their favour is 42-47ths, that the odds are, as before proved, 45 to 2.

In calculating the odds against making a pair into triplets it is necessary to take each card separately. It is 45 to 2 that the first card drawn will not be one of those wanted, 44 to 2 about the second, and 43 to 2 about the third. The chance of neither card being among the three taken is 45 by 44 by 43 divided by 47 by 46 pl.5 or 946-1081. The odds therefore against drawing a third card to a pair are 946 to 135 or approximately 7 to 1. There is of course the chance of filling the hand in other ways, but this is very remote. It may generally be stated that the chance of improving a hand which contains a pair is 1-8th, or that the odds against doing so are 7 to 1.

In making a book upon a race before a bookmaker can make certain of winning it is obviously necessary that the state of the odds be in his favour. If so he can, by laying against all the horses, arrange so that he must win a certain percentage of the money staked. This percentage varies in different races, and in England is frequently very small. In the One Thousand Guineas this year the starting odds are stated as 11 to 2 the first two, 7 to 1 the next two, 10 to 1 the next two, 100 to 8 the next two, 100 to 6 the next two, 25 to 1 the next and 33 to 1 the four last. These odds are very approximately the same as 847 to 153, 880 to 120, 910 to 90, 926 to 74, 944 to 56, 962 to 38 and 971 to 29. By laying these sums respectively against every starter a bookmaker could make sure of winning 140 whichever animal won, but he could not bet a greater or a less proportion in any particular case without risking a loss.

It may be asked how it is that bookmakers make such a large income if the odds are so little in their favour. The answer probably is as a rule the bulk of the money of the public is on the first few horses and the remainder are neglected. The chances of the favourites are forced up to an unreasonable height and a Jeddah starts at 100 to 1 because there is not a sovereign on him.—*Pioneer*.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 11th June.

George Gatton Melbuish Hardingham, civil engineer, of 191 Fleet-street, in the county of Middlesex, for an improved driving mechanism for cycles.

David Roche, retired mariner, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon-street, London, E. C., for improvements in or relating to cranes and the like.

Emil Lawrence Oppermann, engineer, of 27 Martin's lane, London, E. C., for a new or improved apparatus for use with a mercury vapour process.

Rene Lehuraux, student of St. Joseph's College, North Point, Darjeeling, and resident of the French Settlement of Chandernagore, for an improvement in the construction of door frames, and the manner of fixing same.

Robert Moodie, engineer, of 41 Alkham road, Stoke Newington, in the county of London, for improvements in washing and leaching apparatus.

William Blaker, gentleman, James Ridge, gentleman, Thomas Mutton, merchant, and Horace Edwin Hupton, electrician, all of 4 Regent Row, Brighton, for improvements in apparatus for indicating or recording time, distance and fare for cabs, motor cars or other vehicles; also applicable as an advertising medium.

William Hudson Hand, Major King's Liverpool Regiment, Grena Lodge, Richmond, Surrey, for improvements in or relating to gas and oil-lighting.

Pyari Lal Mukerji, Proprietor of the firm of K. L. Mukerji & Co., structural engineers, of 19 Sukea's Lane, Calcutta, for an improved standing plate or platform for native latrines, and for improvements in native latrines.

Ottmar Kern, engineer, 9 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, for improvements in incandescent gas burners.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Alice Louisa Potter, of Neptune-street, Saint Kilda, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved composition for branding sheep, fabrics such as wool bales and the like, applicable as a damp-resisting paint. (Specification filed 10 June 1898.)

Edward Charles Ludwig Kressel, analytical chemist, of 21 Glaserton road, in the county of London, and Thomas Hill-Jones, manufacturing chemist, of 31 Eagle Wharf road, in the same county, for the manufacture of an improved alimentary extract. (Specification filed 6 June 1898.)

Terje Aanensen Fidjeland, gun-maker, of Fostvedt near Christianssand, S., in the kingdom of Norway, for improvements in projectiles for fire-arms. (Specification filed 6 June 1898.)

Thomas Chell, engineer, of Ekatherinengof manufactory, Volinkon, St. Petersburg, for improved means for humidifying air in textile mills or factories. (Specification filed 10 June 1898.)

James Marsden, manufacturing clothier, of the Limes, Standish, near Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in marking out cloth for cutting, emborldering and the like, and in apparatus and materials used therefor. (Specification filed 10 June 1898.)

John Frederick Sargeant, gentleman, of Holly Bank, Bracknell, in the county of Berks, for improvements in or relating to the handle bars of cycles, motor cars, bath chairs and other vehicles. (Specification filed 6 June 1898).

Richard Longden Hattersby, machine maker, and Simeon Jackson, manager, both of North Brook Works, Keighley, in the county of York, for improvements relating to looms for domestic purposes (Specification filed 3 June 1898.)

The Right Honourable Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, of 34 Portman square, in the county of London, for a yielding seat applicable as a saddle for velocipedes. (Specification filed 3 June 1898.)

Charles Wetherwax, manufacturer, of Best, Rensselaer county, in the State of New York, U.S.A., for an improved process of removing gummy and other matters from vegetable fibres. (Specification filed 6 June 1898.)

Adolph Gothard Christiansen, engineer, partner in the firm of Garlick & Co., of Nesbit lane, Mazagon, Bombay, for a water waste preventer stand-post, to be called "Christiansen's waste-not stand-post." (Specification filed 11 June 1898.)

Fromms Extract Company, Limited, of 61 1-2 Fore-street, London, for improvements in vegetable extracts, and the method of obtaining the same. (Specification filed 10 June 1898.)

Robert Wood, manager, and Rustomji, Nusserwanji Vacha, assistant manager, Colaba Land Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, for a thorough ventilating window. (Specification filed 6 June 1898.)

The fees precribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Peter Ferguson's William Young Fleming's, and George Dixon's invention for improvements in motive power engines actuated by steam or other fluid pressure. (From 18 July 1898 to 18 July 1899.)

William Martin's invention for improvements in sugarcane crushing and pressing machines. (From 7 June 1898 to 7 June 1899.)

James Price Cleghorn's invention for a cigar-weevil stifler. (From 7 June 1898 to 7 June 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

Robert Fellowes Chisholm's invention for an improved and novel form of construction of floors and roofs of the kind ordinarily termed "fire-proof floors and roofs." (Specification filed 6 March 1894.)

Alfred Francis Seccombe's invention for improvements in apparatus for testing presence of, and recovering, float gold and other metals. (Specification filed 5 March 1894.)

Abner Duell Thomas's invention for methods and apparatus for delinting seed. (Specification filed 6 March 1894.)

Hugh Robert Newburgh Stewart's invention for improvements in adjustable saddles. (Specification filed 5 March 1894.)

Isaiah William Richard's invention for improvements in a life-saving apparatus. (Specification filed 10 March 1894.)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AN earthquake shock was felt at Darjeeling early on Sunday morning. No damage is reported.

COLONEL HILLIARD has resumed his duties as officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General at the head-quarters of the Bengal Command.

LIEUTENANT GODFREY, 26th Bombay Infantry, succeeds Lieutenant Cobbe to carry on recruiting for a fresh contingent for service in British Central Africa.

IT has now, we understand, been finally settled that Sir Bindon Blood will succeed General Sanford in the command of the Meerut district on September 22nd.

MAJOR JENNINGS, R. E., officiates as Resident at Jeypore (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent in Ulwar), vice Mr. Irwin, Civil Service, who has proceeded on leave.

MR. J. D. LATOUCHE, officiating Lieutenant Governor, North-West Provinces and Oudh, pays a visit to Aligarh on July 22nd and 23rd, when His Honor will meet the Syad Ahmed Memorial Fund Committee.

COLONEL VOUSDEN, according to the latest arrangements, stands fast at Kohat as Colonel on the Staff. Colonel Wilson, who was to have gone to Kohat, takes leave home: Colonel St. J. Michell acting for him as Colonel on the Staff at Rawalpindi.

ACCORDING to latest accounts Upper India is temporarily out of the influence of the monsoon, as the Bay current is being absorbed by a storm which is spreading northward over Bengal; and the Arabian Sea current is being diverted straight across the central parts of the country.

NO. 1 Kashmir Mountain Battery arrived at Islamabad from Jammu on the 12th June. The battery will stay some time in Kashmir and then proceed to Gilgit.

A FIRE occurred at Srinagar near Gulab Singh Bagh on the night of the 12th June, resulting in the destruction of fifteen houses.

OWING to the failure of the crops in Ladakh, resulting from the drought that prevailed there for the last season, there is great scarcity of corn bordering on famine. The Kashmir State Council are, however, taking active steps for the relief of the people. Ten thousand maunds of wheat, barley and Indian-corn are now being transported to Ladakh.

THE inhabitants of the villages of Dhoki and Jabhi, in the Shahpur district, have just been punished by the Punjab Government for their misconduct. A special punitive police force, consisting of one sergeant and three constables, has been located at Dhoki; the cost, about Rs. 575, for one year, to be borne by the inhabitants. The force located at Jabhi consists of one sergeant and six constables, and will cost Rs. 886. This latter punishment is also for one year.

IT is notified in the *Gazette of India*, that the Commandant of the Gwalior Imperial Service Troops is admitted to the Order of Merit first class with the title of Sirdar Bahadur, and the Commandants of the Kashmir Mountain Battery, Patiala, Jhind and Nabha Infantry, and Maler Kotla Sappers to the second class, with the title of Bahadur, in recognition of their services with the Tirah Force.

THE full length oil portrait of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K. C. S. I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, subscribed for by the Punjab public, and painted by the Hon'ble John Collier at Home, is now on its way to Lahore. The ceremony of unveiling it in the Lawrence Hall will be performed some time next cold weather, when His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has returned to Lahore.

MAJOR BRIGGS, now on leave, has been appointed Second-in-Command, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, *vice* Gale, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. Second Lieutenant W. Craster, on promotion from the ranks of the 20th Hussars, is posted to the 2nd Yorkshire Regiment. Captain C. Cartwright, 6th Bombay Cavalry, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Sindh District, *vice* Major Chance, officiating as Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta District.

VETERINARY CAPTAIN JOSLEN will take over charge of the Lahore Veterinary College about the 20th proximo, *vice* Veterinary Lieutenant Sullivan, who is going on a tour of service in England. Veterinary Lieutenant Sullivan will revert to his substantive appointment as professor, Lahore Veterinary College, pending the arrival of his relief from England during the ensuing trooping season.

THE weather in Kashmir this season is as peculiar as it is unseasonable. There is no rain, and there is little snow to be seen on even the highest ranges of mountains. Clouds gather almost every afternoon, but duststorms soon follow and disperse them. The temperature is not higher than usual, due perhaps to these storms. The prospects for crops are poor, but the public health at Srinagar is good, which is, no doubt, greatly due to the abundant pure water-supply brought into the city.

NOW that some of our Afridi sepoys are returning from leave, writes the Lahore paper, some rather amusing and interesting bits of news are coming to hand. A Malikdin Khel correspondent tells us that when the Arhanga Pass was taken, and the Afridis saw in earnest that their purdah was lifted, they made all haste to convey their women and children to the Rajgul Hills, but that a great many of the Tirahwal ladies strongly objected and refused to budge, wishing to stop and watch the fun, which they afterwards did on the top of the Rajgul Hills, when the mortality among infants in arms and old folk was very great—a fact which will be long remembered; for the Afridi, with all his faults, is proud of his infant son and fond of his aged parent.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes; The monsoon has arrived well up to date and promises an abundant supply of moisture throughout the country. Under ordinary circumstances this ought soon to lead to a large demand for piece goods, especially seeing that last year's harvests have been abundant and that stocks of piece-goods up-country are now small. So far, however, I regret to say there are absolutely no signs of returning activity in the import trade in Calcutta, and piece-goods houses view the future in anything but a hopeful manner. One of our large piece-goods houses told me that during the past fortnight they had only disposed of four packages of goods. In the corresponding fortnight last year they sold about 2,000 packages. This will give your readers some ideas of the utter stagnation in our import trade. It seems not improbable, unless dealers recover their equanimity shortly, that a portion of the business from up-country centres, which would otherwise have come to Calcutta, will be diverted to Bombay. Already in Bombay there are signs of increasing activity in piece-goods. The export trade from Calcutta has been very small for the past week or two, owing to lower prices in Europe and particularly to the labour difficulties here. There is still a lot of wheat and seeds to go forward, however. Exports of tea are small as yet, but ought soon to increase, while by August jute should make itself felt. But there is a general feeling of uncertainty about every thing until it is seen whether the plague, with the advance of the rainy season, will become epidemic or not.

THE following address of condolence has been sent by the Chambre de Commerce Francais de Londres to Mrs. Gladstone and her family:—" Monument House, Monument-yard, Londres, le 21 Mai, 1898.—Les membres de la Chambre de Commerce Francais de Londres presentent a Madame Gladstone et a sa famille leurs respectueuses condoleances a l'occasion du deuil cruel qui vient de les frapper. Ils n'oublieront jamais les services que William Ewart Gladstone a rendus a l'humanite tout entiere en reduisant ou en annulant, des 1842, les droits de douane qui frappaient alors plus de 1200 articles a leur entree en Angleterre. Cette mesure, qui etait le prelude du libre-echange, et qui devait rapprocher les nations en facilitant leurs rapports commerciaux, a rendu possibles les traites bienfaisants de 1860, a l'ombre desquels la France et la Grande-Bretagne, desormais unies par une entente cordiale, ont pendant 20 ans joui d'une prosperite incomparable, et que ces deux pays n'ont, depuis leur abrogation, jamais pu ressaisir. L'histoire enregistrera egalement l'esprit de justice, le courage viril, et les sympathies profondes que ce grand homme d'etat n'a cesse de montrer envers les peuples infortunes, qu'ils s'appelassent Napolitains, Bulgares, Grecs, ou Armeniens. Son nom restera imperissable et sera, pour les generations futures, synonyme de travail, abondance, liberte, et paix entre les hommes.—Le President, Marius Duche; Le Vice-President, Raphael Benoist Le Tresorier, J. Oppenheim; Le Secretaire, Leon Clerc.

M. FELIX FAURE has made a speech at St. Etienne which has brought forth a good deal of adverse comment. The President is charged with having committed a breach of the Constitution in trenching upon current politics, and with having made it his object to obain support for M. Meline. M. de Cassagnac says M. Faure is little by little adopting Royal ways, and desires to make himself the peer of the Royal personages who will be his guests at the 1900 Exhibition.

SPEAKING of the respect shown to Mr. Gladstone's memory by men of opposite politics, who respect each other's honesty and patriotism, the Paris *Temps* says:—" Gladstone departs escorted by a whole nation, honoured by his adversaries as by his supporters. He rests among his peers. Over his tomb the last prayers have been offered by a Church closely identified with all the sentiments of the nation, whose heart beats in unison with that of its people and which has had no more docile son than this great redresser of wrongs. Happy England! She can give her children truly national funerals!"

ANXIETY as to the supplies of tobacco and cigars from Cuba in consequence of war is, it is said, out of the question. For a considerable time past the island has been practically bereft of the leaf, and the famous old factories, whose brands used to be pirated nearly all the world over, have been barely able to keep going. Fortunately, there is in Great Britain, principally in London, at the present time a store of Havana in bond sufficient to satisfy the requirements of British manufacturers for at least two years. Then, as to cigars, the stocks in bond and in the hands of merchants are calculated to last about three years. And as a final resort for the epicurean smoker, the Manila, the Mexican, the Indian, and other qualities are available to an almost unlimited extent.

THE first sitting of the new French Chamber, on June 1, was of a stormy character. The Government put forward M. Deschanel as a candidate for the Provisional Presidency, against M. Brisson, who was favoured by the Radicals and Socialists. The vote by ballot resulted in the choice of M. Deschanel by a majority of one. An excited discussion thereupon arose, and the validity of the return was strongly contested. Amidst turbulent exclamations, M. Boysset, the ex-officio President, left the Chamber, the sitting being thus practically suspended. He, however, shortly afterwards resumed his position, and announced that he and the Secretaries of his Department had come to the conclusion that the election of M. Deschanel was null and void.

THE marriage of Viscount Encombe, eldest son of the Earl of Eldon, with the Hon. Mary Fraser of Lovat, eldest daughter of the late Lord Lovat, took place on May 25 at the Roman Catholic Church at Eskadale, Inverness-shire. Lord Warkworth was best man. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Ethel, Margaret, and Muriel Fraser, sisters of the bride; Lady Margaret Stuart, the Hon. Mabel Hamilton, and Miss Fitzherbert, cousin of the bride. The bride, who was accompanied by Lady Lovat, wore a gown of ivory satin, and a beautiful diamond tiara, the gift of her brother, Lord Lovat. Her train was borne by Masters Ronald and Ian Maxwell, her nephews. The marriage service was celebrated by Cardinal Vaughan, cousin of the bride, in the presence of a large gathering of tenants of the Lovat estates. The aisle was lined by a company of the Volunteer Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders, and the road to the church was decorated with numerous triumphal arches bearing inscriptions in Gaelic and English. After the ceremony a large party was entertained to lunch at Beaufort Castle, and later the bride and bridegroom left for Invergarry Castle, kindly lent by Mrs. Ellice for the occasion. In the afternoon Highland sports took place in the park, and in the evening numerous bonfires illuminated the neighbouring hills, while fireworks were let off from the Castle Tower.

THE "Temps" pooh-poohs the report that Mr. Goschen and Mr. Austen Chamberlain are going to Gibraltar merely to consult with military engineers, and hints that the visit is due to the formation of a Gibraltar camp on the Spanish side of the Rock. "For some time," says this paper, "there have been rumours of grave measures adopted by Spain within view of the British garrison. The British stronghold is like a wedge driven into the heart of Spain. Rumours are rife about movements of troops, unexpected dislocations, and mysterious concentrations tending to girdle round the entrenched camp, the eagle's nest whence the Spaniards expect to see the British bird of prey swoop down on them." Fortunately the "Temps" does not guarantee all these rumours. The vulgar are so ready to ascribe evil designs to perfidious Albion! What it wants to do is to call attention to a spirit which is a consequence of the war. It admits that it is glad to do to England as she has been doing to France. So long as a portion of the British Press made out that France harboured malice against England, the "Temps" did denounce its odious lies. There was a sort of consistency in them. They did not betray unhealthy irritation of the nerves. But latterly these lies are too bad. M. Hanotaux was represented as sending a kind of ultimatum to Mr. McKingley, and England as ready to defend the latter from the French navy. The mischief-makers now find a theme in the Philippines. This is all the more easy because in the United States they discuss with passion the fate of that white elephant.

DR. GEORGE DANFORD THOMAS held an inquest, on May 31, as to the death of Colonel William Ewbank Chambers, aged 56, lately residing at 33, Duke-street, St. James's, whose death took place at a medical home, 36 Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, on Saturday.—General Robert St. John Chambers residing at 11, Trinity-gardens, Folkestone, stated that the deceased, his cousin, was married, but not living with his wife, who had been for some Years in America. Witness had heard that the deceased was in the habit of taking narcotics to induce sleep, in consequence of the painful malady he suffered from.—Dr. R. E. Pearce, a retired officer of the Indian Medical Service, stated that Colonel Chambers was a friend of his. Frequently, in the course conversation, he had told witness that he was in the habit of taking various sorts of sleeping draughts to enable him to get sleep at night.—Miss Mary Alice Loveridge stated that she was the proprietress of a medical house at 36, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park. She received a letter from Colonel Chambers saying that he intended to come to her establishment. On Friday evening he arrived, apparently weak, tired, and excited. He went to bed about eleven o'clock, saying he did not wish to be disturbed. The following morning she was sent for, and found him in a comatose state. She at once sent for medical aid, but the patient died shortly afterwards.—Anne Shepherd, a nurse, gave corroborative evidence.—Dr. T. G. Kerrans said he had known the Colonel for some years, and had of late attended him for cancer of the stomach. On the present occasion he was suffering from an overdose of laudanum, and this was the immediate cause of death.—The jury returned a verdict of "death by misadventure."

THE attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies having been recently called to the neglected and dilapidated condition of the Military Graveyard at Mount Prospect, where the officers and men who fell in the battle of Majuba Hill are interred, Mr. Chamberlain has had prompt attention given to the matter. The graveyard is in the care of the Natal Government, who have now substituted permanent iron crosses for the decayed wooden crosses, renewed the lettering, and built up the fences and stone walls, besides clearing away the vegetation which had overrun the graves.

LIEUTENANT LORD EDWARD HERBERT CECIL, fourth son of the Marquis of Salisbury, has been gazetted Captain of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, in succession to Captain H. A. Pakenham, who has retired. Lord Edward Cecil entered the Grenadier Guards as a Second Lieutenant in April, 1889, and received his first step in promotion in March, 1892. He served throughout the Dongola expedition of 1896 as aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir H. Kitchener. Last year he accompanied Mr. Rennell Rodd on his mission to the Court of King Menelik of Abyssinia, when he acted as ordnance officer, whose duties are humourously described in Count Gleichen's history of the expedition "as consisting of seeing that the ropes for loading were not stolen oftener than was absolutely necessary, and in distributing blankets and khaki jackets and carbines and ammunition as they became necessary." He also officiated (according to Count Gleichen) as botanist, ornithologist, and entomologist to the mission. On the formation of the present Sudan expedition he was again selected for special employment on the headquarters staff, and took part in several engagements against the Dervishes, including the battle of Atbara. He was specially mentioned in Sir Herbert Kitchener's recent despatches.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

AN APPRECIATIVE SKETCH.

THE "Outlook" follows up the sketch of Count Muravieff which we quoted a few days ago with one of Sir Claude Macdonald, written by a warm admirer of the British Minister at Pekin. We quote the latter portion of the article:—

It is a far cry from the Niger to the Pei-ho, from the equatorial shores of blackest Africa to the semi-Tartar capital of the weird yellow race, from the obscure work of administrative pioneering amongst negro savages to the splendid responsibilities of a great diplomatic post at one of the centres of fiercest international rivalry, and Lord Salisbury himself has seldom made a more daring appointment than when two years and a half ago he suddenly promoted the British Commissioner of the Niger Coast Protectorate to be minister at Pekin. The Service grumbled; the country, just awakening to the importance of events in the Far East, wanted a name to conjure with, and was disappointed; the political world was puzzled. But, for once, Lord Salisbury had la main heureuse. British policy in China for the last thirty years had been built upon a quicksand of strange delusions. The sword of Japan had pricked the bubble of China's "latent power." The Middle Kingdom, with its vast natural resources and untold potentialities of wealth lay, at the mercy of the same universal land-hunger which has already within a couple of decades carved up almost the whole of Africa into separate preserves for the strong nations of the West. New situations require new men, untrammelled by the traditions and prejudices of an obsolete past. Sir Claude MacDonald was in this sense an essentially new man. Li Hung Chang, who, with all the faults of his class and race, possesses a double share of their peculiar shrewdness, was perhaps the first to realise vaguely what it all meant. When Sir Claude MacDonald's appointment was announced he inquired with much show of concern why a soldier had been selected. "We have," he protested, "always looked upon England as our friend, and hitherto she has sent us men of peace, with whom we could talk. But her attitude is changing, and now she sends us a soldier, who will come and talk to us with the sword."

Sir Claude MacDonald has not indeed talked to the Chinese with the sword, but he has a soldierly firmness of manner and directness of speech which at once made the Mandarins stand to "attention." On his arrival in Pekin, for instance, a day was fixed in the usual course for his reception by the Ministers of the Tsung-li-Yamen. When he presented himself on the appointed day, only three or four of the less important members of the Board were in attendance. After waiting for a time, he inquired where was Prince Kung, where Prince Ching, where the others. A string of excuses was of course forthcoming, but Sir Claude quietly expressed his surprise that their Highnesses and Excellencies should have named for the first reception of the Queen's new representative a day on which so few of them could attend, and then withdrew. Had he tamely submitted to the covert affront, he would have started by "losing face" with the Celestials. Had he angrily protested, his relations with them would have been awkwardly strained from the outset. The tacit reproof which he administered produced exactly the required effect. The reception took place a few days later with all due honours, the whole Board was in attendance, and Highnesses and Excellencies vied with each other in their cordial assurances of welcome and goodwill.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

Unyielding in all matters in which our treaty rights are incontestable, Sir Claude MacDonald is always ready to make large-hearted allowance for the piteous plight to which the sudden pressure of undreamt of forces has reduced these blind leaders of the blind. He has neither coaxed nor bullied, and yet in the face of heavy odds he can point at the end of some two years tenure of office to a series of important successes which constitute, in fact, the whole credit side of the balance-sheet of our China policy. What we have lost has been lost—elsewhere. What we have gained has been gained in the British Legation at Pekin. An indefatigable worker, with a saving sense of humour and an inexhaustible fund of spirits, he has, to use one of his own favourite expressions, "kept a stiff upper lip" in good and evil fortune. His own staff swears by him: he has infused new vigour into the Consular Service all over China; he has maintained the amenities of social intercourse with all his colleagues, in spite of the electric atmosphere of Pekin, which has so often proved fatal to the diplomatic temper; he has secured the hearty good will of the great British communities in the Treaty Ports, and he has retained the approval of the Government and won the confidence of the public at home. Truly a remarkable record. Perhaps the most striking tribute to his popularity is the way in which "old hands" who knew him at Hongkong in the seventies will draw upon their memories for the various indications of coming greatness they already then detected in the young subaltern of the 74th Highlanders.

TRANSVAAL PROSPECTS.

MR. KOTZE'S ANTICIPATIONS.

THE "DailyNews" publises an interesting interview with Mr. Kotze, who repeated that his visit to England had nothing whatever to do with his dipute with the Transvaal Executive. Asked how it was that while at first he had the Transvaal judiciary with him and in the end stood almost alone, Mr. Kotze said: "That I can easily explain. Judge Ameshoff has stood by me. He behaved like an honourable man, and has resigned rather than in any way appear to assent in my removal. But judge Morice and judge Gregorowski evidently did not anticipate the tremendous storm our action would arouse. When the storm came, they simply bowed their heads before it. Mr. Kruger's agents spread reports about, both in Africa and England, that I was actuated by political motives in my fight for the independence of the Bench. I certainly had political motives, my one aim being to conserve the freedom of the judges."

Regarding the general situation in the Republic, Mr. Kotze thus expressed himself:—"I am afraid there is not much prospect for improvement so long as Kruger is at the head of affairs. He has resolutely set himself against all reforms, and, as you cannot bend an old tree, so it seems hopeless to expect him at his age to mend his ways. He is an obstinate, ignorant, and dictatorial old man, who unfortunately for the country has absolutely power over it. So long as he rules I can see no grounds for looking for brighter prospects. If this were the age of miracles, we might hope for Kruger's conversion, but as miracles do not happen now, we hardly can. As Mr. Bryce said in his recent book, the Transvaal contains the elements of unrest in South Africa, and until there is more reasonable administration and a proper constitution, this unrest will continue. But, mind you," continued Mr. Kotze emphatically, "you must not confound Kruggerism with the interests of the Transvaal, for, according to my idea, the true interests of the South African Republic mean opposition to the dictatorial policy of Paul Kruger. My endeavour and that of those who support me in the judicial struggle is to have a proper constitution, in which it shall be specially defined that the executive and legislature exist under and in accordance with the terms of the constitution, and cannot override it at their own sweet will. In such a constitution provision should also be made for the complete independence of the judicature in the exercise of its judicial functions."

In conclusion Mr. Kotze, referring to the appointment of Mr. Reitz as Secretary of State, said: "The most that can be said for the appointment of Mr. Reitz is that there is no harm in it. He is a man who loves peace, and no doubt he would like to live in friendliness with all. But I much fear that Kruger will not be satisfied with anyone who does not comply with his wishes. There seems a growing enlightenment among some at least of the Cape Dutch. The results of the recent election have shown that they are growing more awake to both sides of the question. Kruger is slowly being found out.

JUDGING THE JUDGES.

THE *Law Times*, in its current number, gives some interesting statistics with regard to the work provided for the Appeal Court by her Majesty's judges. The period covered extends from the resumption of business after the Long Vacation up to and including Wednesday, May 18. During that time 308 appeals were heard. Of these Mr. Justice Kekewich headed the list with 52, and Mr. Justice Channell had the best record, as his decision was only once appealed against. Mr Justice Ridley has been most unfortunate, as three-fourths of his decisions appealed against—ten out of fifteen—have been reversed. Mr. Justice Barnes comes next, with 4 appeals sustained out of 7, then Mr. Justice Mathew with 7 appeals sustained out of 13, closely followed by Mr. Justice Day with 24 out of 45, Mr. Justice Darling, with 4 out of 8, and Mr. Justice Grantham, with 6 out of 12. Mr. Justice Kekewich has seen 24 of his 52 appeals sustained, Mr. Justice Romer 4 out of 9, Mr. Justice Phillimore exactly the same number, and Mr. Justice Wright 8 out of 20. Mr. Justice Byrne has been appealed against 11 times, in 4 cases with success; 5 appeals out of 16 against Mr. Justice North's decisions have been sustained. Mr. Justice Stirling has only had 3 appeals out of 12 made against him sustained, Mr. Justice Kennedy 2 out of 9, and Mr. Justice Wills only 1 out of 7.

It is, of course, impossible to place an exactly fair estimate on the value of these figures, as we are not told how many decisions were given by each judge. But the judges who seem to come best out of the ordeal are Mr. Justice Williams (before he was translated to the Appeal Court himself), against whom three appeals were made, Mr. Justice Bruce, with three appeals, Mr. Justice Channell, with only one appeal, and Mr. Justice Hawkins, with four, as not one of the decisions in question have been reversed. Only two appeals have been made against the decisions of the Lord Chief Justice, and he was unfortunate in having one of these sustained, as the prior decision on which it was evidently based has since been overruled. These figures, the *Law Times* suggests, are "food for very serious consideration."

INDIAN RAILWAY HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE report for the half-year ended December 31 states that the capital expended amounted to £173,342, and the net total expenditure on capital account at December 31 last, allowing for suspense accounts, and including £333,775 representing stores and materials on hand or in transit to India, was £9,745,103. The total amount of surplus profits earned during the half-year available for distribution to the proprietors is derived from the State lines worked for Government, and amounts to Rs. 2,04,321, besides outstanding items collected in India since the accounts were closed there. The sum of Rs. 1,80,000 has been withdrawn from India, realising £11,829, and the available balance is in process of remittance. The directors recommend a dividend in July next from surplus profits of 7s. 6., which will absorb £28,314. This payment will make, with the guaranteed interest, a total distribution to the proprietors in July next of £2 17s. 6d. per cent, as compared with £2 16s. in July last and with £3 2s. 6d. in July, 1896; whilst the total return in respect of the year 1897 will amount to £6 10s., as against £7 11s. for 1896 and £8 2s. 6d. for 1895. After the above payment has been made, the balance of surplus profits remaining undivided will represent a value of about £74,000 in Indian Government securities and cash, available in aid of dividends, whilst the exceptional renewals of girders are in progress.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

The report for the half-year ended Dec. 31 states that the gross revenue was £520,277, against £496,083 in the corresponding half of 1896; the expenditure was £253,293, as compared with £252,167; and the net revenue is £266,984, against £243,919 in 1896—an increase of £23,065. After providing for the payment of guaranteed interest on capital and debentures and the contribution to the provident institution there remains a surplus of Rs. 7,231, the company's share of which is Rs. 3,615.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY (LTD).

The report for the half-year to Dec. 31 states that the total revenue earnings were Rs. 45,57,315, and the working expenses Rs. 24,69,938, or 54·20 per cent. of the earnings, as against 53·23 per cent in the corresponding half of the previous year. The net earnings were Rs. 20,87,407, and, after making adjustments for expenses and credits appertaining to previous half-years, the amount standing at the credit of this account for the half-year is Rs. 20,93,198, showing an increase of Rs. 57,251, as compared with the corresponding half of the previous year. The increase in receipts from passenger traffic amounted to Rs. 79,672, while there was a decrease from goods of Rs. 9,452. The working expenses have been increased by Rs. 1,54,305 as compared with the corresponding half of 1896. During the half-year nearly Rs. 2,00,000 have been expended in excess of the amount in the corresponding previous half-year upon the materials for the renewal of 647 miles of 40lb. road with heavier rails, the addition of tie-bars where required and the substitution of cast-iron cushions for the wooden cushions used in the pot sleepers. The main line has now been relaid throughout with 50lb. steel rails, in place of 40lb. iron, at the expense of revenue. The surplus divisible between the Government and the company is Rs. 8,69,711, and the company's share of surplus profits is Rs. 1,58,820. This amount, less Indian income-tax, and expenses, realised at the rate of exchange of 1s. 3 25-32d. per rupee with the amount brought forward from June, makes a total at the credit of surplus profit account of £10,524. The directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year to Dec. 31, 1897, of 20s. per cent., tax free, be paid on July 1 out of this fund, making with the guaranteed interest of £1 10s. per cent. total of £2 10s., or equal to a rate of 5 per cent. per annum. This will leave £6524 to be carried forward.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY (LTD.)

The report of the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1897, states that the net earnings of the joint undertaking for the half-year amount to Rs. 13,73,236, against Rs. 13,07,951 for the corresponding half of 1896. Of this the company's share is Rs. 7,31,158, against Rs, 7,05,823, and the exchange 1s. 3 13,16d., against 1s. 3 3 32d. Including the balance from last account, and after certain adjustments, the sum available for dividend is £43,329. The directors recommend a dividend of £2 per cent. for the half year, free of Indian but subject to English income-tax, making £5 per cent. for the year 1897, against £4 10s. in 1896. This will leave £796 to carry forward.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY (LTD.).

The report for the half-year ended Dec. 31 states that the gross traffic receipts were Rs. 1,69,856 more than in the corresponding half of the previous year, and the percentage of expenses on gross earnings work out to 54·68, against 60·83 in 1896. The net earnings for the half-year amounted to Rs. 3,09,761, as compared with Rs. 2,01,158 for the corresponding period of 1896. In terms of the contract with the Secretary of State, one-fourth of these earnings belong to the company. The sterling equivalent of this sum at 1s. 3 15-16d. per rupee—the rate at which 90 per cent. of it received from the Government of India has been brought home—amounts to £5142, and adding the balance of last account and allowing for Indian income-tax, the total amount accruing to the company is £5405. Of this the sum of £1250 has been carried to a reserve account, and the directors recommend a dividend of 15s. per cent., subject to income-tax, leaving £405 to be carried forward. The proposed dividend will make, with the guaranteed interest, the return for the half year £2 10s. per cent. and for the calendar year 1897 £4 16s. per cent.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY (LTD.).

The report for the half-year ended Dec. 31 states that, compared with the corresponding period of 1896, decreases are apparent in all classes of passenger traffic; in third class traffic they are heavy, amounting to 17·90 per cent. in numbers and 20·82 per cent. in receipts. This falling-off is owing to the prevalence of plague in the Bombay Presidency. There is a net increase of 12,939 tons in the traffic interchanged with other railways during the half year, the import traffic having increased by 28,144 tons, and the export traffic having decreased by 15,175 tons. The company's quarter share of the net receipts of the Southern Mahratta and Mysore Railways for the half year amounted to Rs. 383,416, and has realised £25,379. The directors recommend a dividend of 15s. per cent. for the current half year, in addition to the £1 15s. per cent. due from Government, making the payment on July 1 next £2 10s. per cent, subject to English income-tax.

SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY (LTD.).

The report for the half-year ended Dec. 31 states that the amount expended to Dec. 31 was £1,195,411, leaving a balance in hand of £270,589. The progress of the work in India during the half-year has been satisfactory. The line was opened for traffic on Nov. 10 last, and the gross receipts from that date to Dec. 31 was Rs. 1,03,641. The company's proportion, 48 per cent. of the receipts, is Rs. 49,748, to which is to be added the sum of Rs. 21,579, being rebate paid by the Government of India under the contract, making a total of Rs. 71,327, or £4519, which has been placed to the credit of capital account in part recoupment of interest charged to capital.

DELHI, UMBALLA, KALKA RAILWAY (LTD.).

An interim dividend for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1897, of £2 15s. per cent., payable on June 1, has been declared.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE CHURCH.

AN EPISCOPAL UTTERANCE.

THE Bishop of Sodor and Man, in his charge delivered at the Manx Convocation referred to those manifestations of lawlessness, and those introductions of unauthorised services and practices which, he said, however they might be regarded by their adherents, were unquestionably provoking unseemly strife in churches, presenting the Church of England to the public in a garb which did not belong to her, and endangering her existence as the national Church of this country. He thought the time had come when the public disquietude demanded that the Bishops should speak out. He had no desire whatsoever to limit the just comprehensiveness of the national Church, and neither had he any desire to forget that England is the land of civil and religious liberty. But the time had come when, if the term English Churchmanship was to have any definite meaning, it should be authoritatively determined whether certain doctrines, services, and ceremonies were within or without the pale of the national Church. The position was just this. Men voluntarily came forward and obtained holy orders and preferment in the Church of England by professing unfeigned assent and consent to the standards of the Church as settled at the time of the Reformation, and they solemnly declared that in public prayer and administration of the Sacraments they would use the form in the said book prescribed, and none other, except so far as shall be ordered by lawful authority. In the face of all this, the public were disquieted, alienated, and provoked by the use of services for which no vestige of a trace could be discovered in the Prayer-book, and for which, so far as he was aware, no kind of authority was either sought or given—services which were obviously intended to reintroduce all those doctrines and practices which were deliberately discarded when the medieval service books were purified and revised. He referred to a number of these doctrines and practices, and said the result was that in some cases violent and unseemed strife occurs in churches where these things were practised. In cases without number the laity forsook their parish churches, and were either driven into dissent or absented themselves from public worship altogether. Diocesan organisations failing to discriminate between the loyal and disloyal clergy languished; and a spirit of disgust was rising, the outcome of which was not difficult to foresee. For his own part he had every desire to restrain, suppress, and take every means to insure immunity from such a state of things, and were he to find that it extended to his own diocese (though he thanked God that it did not) he was prepared to call upon any one who introduced these things to remember the solemn declarations which he made when ordained, licensed, or beneficed. He considered such proceedings as he had referred to not only to be contrary to God's word, but also superstitious, idolatrous, and absolutely inconsistent with the maintenance of the national Church as such. He was persuaded that this lawlessness and disloyalty was eating the very life out of the Establishment.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 18).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties under that Govt:—Surgn Capt B H Deare, and B C Oldham, I M S Bengal

The services of Surgn Capt A Gwyther, M B, C M, I M S Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 3rd May 1898

The service of Surgn Lieut W W Clemensha, M B, B S, I M S, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 10th May

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties under that Govt:—Surgn Capt F J Dewes, I M S Madras, and Kanta Prasad, M B, I M S Bengal

Surgn Capt J J Bourke, M B, B Ch, I M S, Bengal, was employed in Madras as a Probationer in the Chemical Examiner's Dept from the 16th March to the 13th May 1898, both days inclusive, and his services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 14th May 1898, for employment as Offg Chemical Analyser to that Govt

The services of Surgn Capt S A C Dallas, I M S, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties

The services of Surg Capt R Heard, M B, B Ch, I M S Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 15th April 1898.

The services of Surgn Capt S H Burnett, M B, C M, I M S Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Govt

The services of Capt W Hudson, 20th Madras Infy, Offg Cant Magte, Deesa, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh for employment as an Offg Cant Magte

The Rev W K Firminger, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal Calcutta Ecclesiastical Estabt, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 23rd May

Mr Firminger's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the same date

The Rev G A Ford, a junior Chaplain on the Bengal Lucknow Ecclesiastical Estabt, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 10th June 1898

The services of the Rev W L P Shaw, a Chaplain on the Bengal Lucknow Ecclesiastical Estabt are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Lieut Col J R Hobday, I S C, Asst Surveyor Genl, is appointed to officiate as Depy Surveyor Genl, with effect from the 27th May 1898, vice Major Genl R G Woodthorpe, deceased

Vety Capt G H Evans, Supt, Civil Vety Dept, Burma, is granted privilege leave of absence for three and a half months, with effect from the 1st July 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to notification No 117-G, dated the 1st Feb, 1898, the provisional recognition of the appointment as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Madras of Mr John Montgomery Young, whose Exequatur has received H M's signature, is confirmed

Mr A Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, a Depy Comr of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, is appointed to officiate temporarily, and in addition, to his own duties, as Judicial Comr, vice Mr R Obbard, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr R S Cunningham as Consul for the United States of America at Aden.

Surg Major R Shore, M D, I M S Bengal, is appointed to be Residency Surg in Mewar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surg Major P D Pank

Surg Major H R Woolbert, M B, I M S Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan, with effect from the 25th April, 1898, and until further orders.

Capt L N Younghusband, I S C, Asst Insptg Officer, Rajputana and N W Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, is appointed to be Insptg Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Lieut Col W Loch, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia p a for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

The services of Mr A F D Cunningham, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, a Commissioner in the Punjab Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 14th June 1898

Lieut C B Winter, I S C, Asst Commr, Thal Chotiali, and Asst Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway Dist, was posted also as Depy Commr, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway Dist, from the 11th March to the 8th April, 1898, both days inclusive

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr M F Gauntlett, Depy Accountant-Genl, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th July 1898.

Mr M N Bhattacharya is posted as Depy Accountant-Genl, N-W Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Gauntlett, or until further orders.

ARMY STAFF.

H F Loch, 1st Regt of Bengal Infy, offg Depy Asst Adjt-Genl, Rohilkhand Dist, is confirmed as a Deputy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice Major Wintour confirmed as an Asst Adjt Genl, dated 17th March

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W St G Chamier, I S C, 24th Regt of Madras Infy, to be Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 15th April 1898

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col G C Hall, F R C S, I M S, Bengal Estabt, is granted the temporary rank of Surgn Col, with effect from 1st June 1898, whilst officiating as Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, N W Provinces and Oudh, vice Surgn Col W P Warburton, M D, on leave

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut R O'B Taylor, The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt, offg Sqdn Officer, 19th Regt of Bengal Lancers, 18th Aug, and Lieut L B H Haworth, The King's Own Yorkshire L I, offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt of Bo Lancers, 22nd May

The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut W G K Gough, attached to the 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, 15th March

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval—

To be Major—Capt H Wright, 12th June 1898

To be Lieuts—Second Lieut R K Forbes 4th April 1898; and Second Lieut C P Barlow, 22nd April 1898

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col whilst serving as a Regimental Commandant, Indian Army—Major G C Atkinson, 13th May 1898.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as a Regimental Second in Command, Indian Army—Capt G W S Hawks, 13th May 1898.

Madras Command—Condr C R Hardy, serving in the office of the Depy Adjt Genl, Madrs Command, to be Depy Asst Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval, with effect from the 16th May 1898.

NATIVE ARMY.

10th Regt of Bombay L I Jemadar Essak Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Ganpat Hamuse to be Jemadar, vice Matabadal Misr, transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 6th Feb 1898; and Havildar Gobind Mande to be Jemadar, vice Sakaram Parab, promoted, with effect from the 18th Dec 1897.

6th Regt of Bombay Cavy Jacob's Horse—Kot Dafadar Dalel Khan to be Jemadar, vice Altaf Husain Khan, promoted, with effect from the 29th April 1898

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

G I P R Vol Rifles—Capt Hony Major A King, V D resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps

Sind Vol Rifles - Lieut F Wright resigns his commission

MARINE DEPARTMENT

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State for India—Comdr K V Bacon, R I M (m c), for six months, and Lieut A R S Warden, R I M (m c), for three months

Chief Engr W A Collins, R I M is transferred to the retired list, with effect from the 1st June 1898.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No. 168, dated the 22nd April 1891, Mr J E Dallas, Supdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, Offg Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Assam, reverted to his sustantive appointment of Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, and Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Assam, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th May 1898.

Mr J C Lyle, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, till further orders.

Mr C T Sandiford, Loco Supt, in class I, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the N W Railway, during the absence of Col M C Brackenbury, C S I, R E, on privilege leave.

Mr G Winmill, Loco Supt, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Loco Supt of the N W Railway in class I, grade 1 of that Estabt, vice Mr Sandiford, appointed to officiate as Manager, N W Railway, or until further orders.

Mr H M Cardew, Depy Loco Supt, N W Railway, in class I, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Loco Supt of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, vice Mr Winmill, appointed to officiate as Loco Supt, N W Railway, or until further orders.

Mr J Riekie, Dist Loco Supt, in class II, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Depy Loco Supt of the N W Railway in class I of the Estabt, vice Mr H M Cardew, appointed to officiate as Loco Supt, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, or until further orders.

Lieut E Barnardiston, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from Field Service, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the N W Railway.

Mr H St G Gilmore, Asst Traffic Supt, in class II, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Dist Traffic Supt, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of that Estabt, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd May 1898, and until further orders.

TELEGRAPHS.

Mr R T Gibbs, Asst Supt, class VI, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, is appointed to officiate as Supt, class V, 2nd grade, with effect from the 5th May 1898, and temporarily promoted to that class, with effect from the 16th May 1898, and until further orders.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 20.

10 p.m.	82·5

TUESDAY.—JUNE 21.

6 a.m.	82·1
10 a.m.	84·5
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	85·2

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

REAR-ADMIRAL DUPONT'S views upon the subject of war between England and France, which were communicated to the *Gaulois*, add nothing to our knowledge. The occasion of the interview was the strained feeling which is assumed without any reason to exist between the two countries. Practically what the admiral says has been said over and over again by the exponents of the views entertained by the *Jeune Ecole*. France can oppose to us only sixteen modern battleships, eight good coast-defence vessels, about ten old battleships, and twenty-three modern cruisers; or, taking breakdowns into account, it is roughly estimated that the strength of the French navy is between a third and a half of that of the British fleet. This crushing preponderance, however, does not dismay Admiral Dupont. France is to bide her time and organise an implacable *guerre de course* against our commerce, and we are bidden to take the ruin of our maritime interests into our forecasts. But privateering could never be a finally effective measure against us and there are those in France who have come to the conclusion that it must soon disappoint its advocates. Captures there would be at the outbreak of hostilities, but they would become fewer as preparations were organised, and what would be the fate of cruisers with bunkers nearly empty convoying ocean tramps to French ports across seas commanded by our fleets?

The Duke of York will be the youngest captain afloat when he hoists his pennant on board the Crescent, and as a captain this will be his first command. It is probable that his Royal Highness will retain the command for some little time, and perhaps he may take his ship for an independent cruise; but we fear there is no prospect of his resuming his intimate connection with naval duties now that he stands in the line of direct accession to the Throne. However much this may be regretted by the navy, we are obliged to recognise that a naval officer's life is at all times exposed to risks such as do not threaten dwellers on shore, and such as should not be run by the future King of England. There is no doubt that the Duke himself is attached to his profession and might be willing enough to serve a whole commission if his other duties permitted, but his case differs from that of the Duke of Edinburgh, and permanent service afloat will probably be regarded as out of the question.

The Aldershot Military Society has issued its report for 1897, which clearly shows the steady progress which has been made since Colonel Hutton's excellent idea first took root. In 1888 the library, for instance, contained 2,527 volumes, now it has 4,655 volumes on its shelves. The number of enrolled members on January 1, 1883, was 408, now it is 678, with three honorary and eighty-four seven-year members. The balance-sheet shows a credit of £148 4s. 9½d with no liabilities. Such a condition of things speaks well for those in whose hands the management of the Society has been vested. They have evidently been in every sense watchful of its interest.

We note with satisfaction that the new American "destroyers" are to have the sides of their engine and boiler-rooms protected with 2-inch nickel steel-plates backed with cellulose. This, while greatly extending their defensive powers, will add considerably to their weight, and the new boats will have a displacement of 400 tons and be fitted with quadruple expansion engines to give a speed of 28 knots. The new boats will carry two torpedo tubes, three, 12-pounder, and five 6-pounder quick-firers, and, with the better sea-keeping qualities their greater displacement will give them, should prove formidable craft of their class.

Everything tends to show that the direct outcome of the war will be to infuse new energy into all naval preparations. People in the United States, to whom the Navy has never been anything but a name, now realise its insufficiency, and feel that an intolerable condition has been raised by the operations of Admiral Cervera, which, though the fact was overlooked, have been the key of the situation. The "yellow" journals have much to answer for. They described the operations against Spain as mere child's play, but the difficulties that have been encountered, or at least the slow progress that has been made, have brought home to the thinking classes the conviction that, if such conditions prevail in a conflict with Spain, far more arduous would be a struggle with a greater Power. The Government will, no doubt, be equal to the occasion, but Mr. Pearce, of Missouri, has already introduced a bill into the House of Representatives which would provide for the building of five armoured cruisers of 11,500 tons each, this being the class of vessels in which the United States Navy has been shown to be most deficient, the cost of each, exclusive of armament, not to exceed 4,000,000, dollars; ten torpedo-boats of 150 tons, 200,000 dollars each; fifteen destroyers of 400 tons, 500,000 dollars each; and fifteen gun vessels of 2,000 tons, 650,000 dollars each. The bill further provides that all these vessels shall be built in the United States, and shall be constructed of home materials.

The battleship Peresvet, of 12,765 tons displacement was successfully launched on Ascension Day, May 19, from the Baltic works on the north bank of the Neva at St. Petersburg. Early in the morning the Emperor left Tzarskoe-Selo with the Empress, and embarked in a rowing boat from the English quay for the Baltic works at a little before eleven a.m., the time for the launch. The ceremony commenced with a prayer and benediction. All the Court and diplomatic circle were invited, and there was a large attendance of naval officers. A guard of honour of the "Marine Equipage," with colour, was mounted at the pavilion constructed near where the stern of the great ship lay, and whence the Emperor and Imperial party witnessed the huge mass glide swiftly without hindrance into the river at about 11-30 a.m. The Peresvet was brought to an anchor in mid stream, which is here some 700 yards broad, about two minutes after she left the slips. Loud cheers from the dockyard hands and the public greeted the new ship as she entered the water.

The Peresvet will serve as type for at last two of the six new battleships ordered to be laid down at various yards. One of these was to have been constructed at Cramp's yard at Philadelphia in addition to ten torpedo-boats, but it is doubtful, in view of the complications arising from the Hispano-American War, whether Messrs. Cramp will be able to turn out the ship within the contract time of thirty months from the date of order. In this case this ship, like others which have been ordered to be laid down in Russia but have never been launched, may not be begun, or the order for her construction may be sent to the Chantiers de la Loire. The ten torpedo boats which are urgently required must be constructed at once, and possibly the order for them may find its way to England. The Peresvet will draw from 27ft. to 28ft. aft. when her guns and stores are on board, and would probably have to take out coal before she could pass through the Suez Canal.

Owing to the hostile attitude of the Radical elements in Austria and the determined opposition offered in Hungary, combined with the strained relations which exist between the two halves of the Dual Monarchy, it becomes evident that no great expansion of the Austro-Hungarian Navy can take place for some years. At the same time the commercial spirit in Hungary will sooner or later seek new outlets for energy, and with the attempt to develop foreign commerce, added importance will doubtless be assigned to the Navy. The Hungarian Budget Committee does not regard the increase of the fleet as being of the urgent importance ascribed to it by Count Goluchowski, on the ground that naval force cannot protect Hungarian trade in its present channels to any great extent. It is remarked that M. Tisza and Dr. Max Falk, who sign the report, regard the matter exclusively from the Hungarian standpoint, and expressly say that the interests of Austria and Hungary are not the same. Baron von Spaun contended before the Hungarian committee that the purpose of the Government was really that of coast defence, and was not inspired by a colonial policy. He explained that in the present budget provision was made for only one new armourclad, but that in the future six more would be required, with cruisers, Danube monitors, and forty-six torpedo-boats. The Budget Committee ended by deciding to adopt the present estimates on the condition that they are not to be the starting point of an ambitious policy.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, t is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT. CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

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GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

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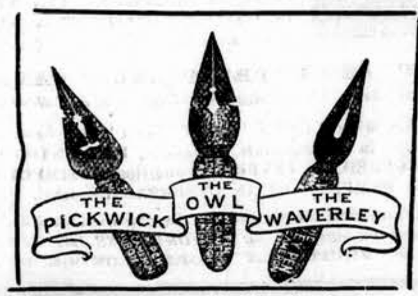

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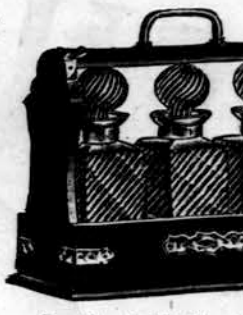

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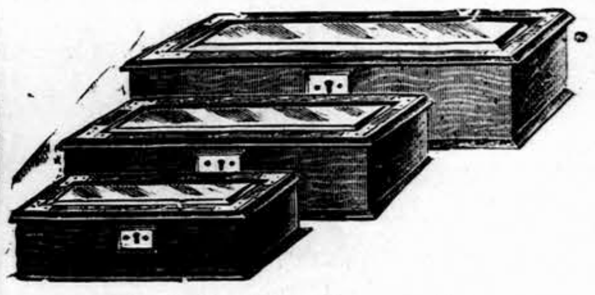

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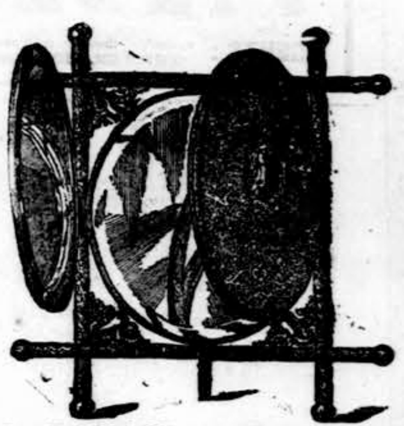

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